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XXIV.

Close of Vienna Bloss, the Showman—Horses and Carriages—The Jews—Why Austria Has So Many Soldiers—An Impressive Ceremony—Dueling.

BLOSS, THE SHOWMAN.

Mr. Bloss, the showman, is in Vienna, having jest returned from Russia, where he has been after novelties for the Great Aggregation.

"I hev scoured," said Mr. Bloss, "one of the greatest moral curiosities for the Great Aggregation that has ever been taken to Ameriky. I found in Russia the most lovely Dog-Faced Family that has ever been seen in this or any other world. There is six of 'em, father, mother and four children, all of 'em with beautiful faces jest like Scotch tarriers, with no foreheads to speak of, and the hair growing down to their very eyes in the most sublime way, and kivering their entire faces. The student of Nacher will hev an opportunity," continued Mr. Bloss, dropping into show-bill talk, "of viewin' in these wonderful beins a phase of hooman life as curious as it is instructive, and those of contemplative natures will go home from this wonderful exhibition with new food for thought upon the mysteries of Nacher, which has never yet been fathomed and probably never will be, till a nearer approach to divinity in another world unfolds the reason for that which to us, in our imperfect development, is incomprehensible. Why wuz these people created with perfect human forms and the faces of beautiful Scotch tarriers? No one can answer, but they are, and they are exhibited with the Great Aggregation, under the same canvas with a thousand equally great curiosities, one price positively covers admission to the whole, notwithstanding the lying assertions of would-be rivals, who have maliciously published that a card of admission only admits to the great circus connected, and that a dollar extra is charged for the Dog-Faced Family. The proprietors would be justified in doing this, but—" etc., etc.

"Then," continued Mr. Bloss, "down in Italy I skoored another wonder, still greater, if possible. I have got and already shipped to America, a two-headed lady, not a double girl like some that is traveling, but a perfectly formed girl, 19 years old, one body, but with two heads and necks. The necks jine at the shoulders, but from that down there aint but one body, two arms, two legs, one girl, down to the tip of the toes. There are two separate intelligences, you see. One of the heads speaking French and the other Italian, at the same time, and conversin' fluently with two persons to wunst.

"I never could have got 'em, but for a single thing that happened to 'em. They are Italian girls, and two young men fell in love with 'em, wich they reciprocated with a barnin' ardor that belongs to a sunny clime. One of the young fellers was named Fillippo and the tother Guiseppe. Both uv 'em wuz dead in love with the gal, or the head and neck that wuz in love with him. It wuz the most orkerd thing that ever wuz known. Fillippo wanted to marry the whole critoodle, and so did Guiseppe, and each of the heads wanted to marry the feller it fancied.

"Margarita, that's the name of one of 'em, loved Guiseppe, and Annunciata, Fillippo, and away them heads went on about them two young fellers was suthin awful. When they wuz out walkin, and Margarita saw Guiseppe, Annunciata would immejitly refoose to walk, and the whole body would become paralyzed, for the will uv one wuz jest ez strong ez the will uv the other, and unless they agreed they come to a standstill uv course. And then Margarita would smile a smile and wait till Fillippo hove in site, and then she would come the paralyzin act, and Annunciata would get her gruel. They couldn't tear each other's eyes out or pull each other's hair, for when one lifted their jint arms for warlike purposes, the tother would stop it short, and so they went along very unsable for a long time.

"Finally they compromised. They agreed that Fillippo shood come to see Margarita one night, and that she shood hev the yoose uv the common arms and lap, and that the next night Guiseppe shood come to see Annunciata, and that tother wood keep quiet.

"But there was a great deal of trouble about this arrangement. After the young feller had gone home and they were goin up to bed Annunciata would say to Margarita:

"'Well, Miss, I hope you feel better now. Such goings on! I shood think you would be ashamed of yourself. You kissed him 20 times, if you did once, and you had our arms about his neck the whole evenin. And the time that young tailor sot in our lap, and the way he hugged us. Ish! It was disgustin'. I stood it to night, but I never will again. My interest in our very arms tingled with shame!'

"And the next night when Annunciata's feller was there, Margarita would have the same row with her sister about her goins on, and there was trouble all around.

"Finally, it came to the question of marryin, and then the serious trouble begun. Margarita would not hear of her sister's marryin Fillippo, and Annunciata, wouldn't consent to Margarita's marriage with Guiseppe. It was an orkerd fix for the young ladies, for it was shoor that only one of the young men could be married to them. If they had both agreed upon one man, it would have been well enough, but the tastes differed.

"They finally submitted it to the priest. He thought over it for a week, and finally declined to make a decision.

"'The fact is,' the padre remarked, 'that it is the toughest case that ever come before me. There are two of you, but for marryin purposes there ain't only one. One head loves Guiseppe and tother loves Fillippo. Can't you go on givin Fillippo the lap privilege one night, and Guiseppe the next?'

"Both girls expressed a decided negative.

"'Well, then, wouldn't it do to have Fillippo on one side of you, and Guiseppe 'tother, with one arm around Fillippo's neck and 'tother round Guiseppe's?'

"'Never!' exclaimed both heads in chorus. 'Huggin with one arm ain't hug gin at all. It's all or nothin'.'

"'No? Well then, can't you concentrate your jint affections on one of em and give the tother the grand bounce?'

"Both heads screamed a negative.

"'No? Well I don't see any way out it. You can't be split so that one may take Fillippo and 'tother Guiseppe, and if that could be done I don't s'pose it would be satisfactory to either of the young men. Neither of you can elope with the man you love, and let 'tother have 'tother and so it is a puzzler—one of them dispensations of Divine Providence that would take several Ecumenical Councils to drag anything satisfactory out of.'

"Jest at this interestin junkter I turned up, and perposed to settle the matter by marryin em myself. It okkurred to me that if I could marry this assortment, that I would give up the Great Aggregation altogether, and go into a moral side show, with these gals as the great attraction, though to give variety I should have a Zulu or two, and perhaps a moral fat woman and a converted cannibal, and a knife swallerer and suthin else that would be cheap and not troublesome. But that dream was busted. They declined unanimously.

"Then I reasoned with 'em, and showed 'em that as they couldn't marry their lovers the best thing they could do, was to bury the past in oblivion, and go with me to Ameriky under a canvass and become a moral show. As each was determined to wed her lover they declined. But Providence furnished me a way out of it, and enabled me to present this wonder of creation to the American public. Guiseppe, in a fit of rage put a knife into Fillippo, and he died. Then I urged the authorities of the Village to punish the murderer ez an eggsample and got Guiseppe into prison for life.

"Then the good Father waltzed in and advised the gals, or the girl, whichever you want it, to drop both of 'em and go with me, and rake in the shekels and come home and have silks, and velvets to dress its body in, and diamonds and things to blaze from its ears, and rings on its jint fingers, and plenty over to endow and re-furnish his chapel and all that.

"An so, as the gals had nothing else to do, they acceeded to my terms and are going to forget their sorrows under the enormous canvass of the Great Aggregation. Annunciata, who is more sentimental than Margarita, would drown her grief with a drink, but Margarita refusas the use of the jint arms to open bottles, and so they keep as sober as I could wish. And Margarita has promised me that if by any carelessness Annunciata ever takes too much she will promply take an emetic, and settle the matter to-wunst. But I hev em, and they or she, is, or are, on their way to America before this."

FINE HORSES.

In no City in Europe can so many fine horses be seen as in Vienna. The citizens, rich and poor, have a taste for horseflesh, and their nearness to Hungary, the breeding country of the best horse-stock in Europe, gives them every facility for indulging in their pet fancy. The Emperor is very fond of horses. The horse is the ruling passion of the Empress, next to hating her husband, and as a matter of course, the nobility and those who aspire to favor with the nobility, all indulge in horses. Imitation being the sincerest flattery, everybody approves the taste of the Court by following its example.

The carriage horses of the nobility and wealthy are all magnificent specimens. They are invariably large, and of splendid carriage. There is no prevailing style in color, but the animals must be perfect in form and faultless in style. They are trained to a peculiar high step by being walked over planks set on edge, and a haughty carriage of the head and an arching of the neck without check-reins, by constant handling from the time they are foaled. Put a pair of these magnificent animals into harness, on which the skill of an artist has been expended, before a carriage as gorgeous as that in which the Queen of Sheba rode, and in that carriage a beautiful woman covered with furs, with a coachman in uniform to the fore and two footmen in uniforms behind and you have a picture worth going many a mile to see, that is if you have a liking for perfect animated nature, properly set and surrounded.

From one in the afternoon till night the Ring and the Prater are alive with these wonderful equipages, and the latter with equestrians, ladies and gentlemen. It is a wonderful sight and in no City that we have visited are there so many or so fine turn-outs.

It is all very well as a show, but then, every one of these splendid equipages are evidences of the robbery of the bare-footed people who are trudging in the cold beside them. The cost of supporting the pampered horses and the pampered servants who care for them, is so much comfort taken from the great mass of people who are sweating for bread and quarters that a pig would refuse. In no city are the lines more sharply drawn, or the contrasts more striking. In the Prater the magnificent equipages are on one side and the barefooted, half naked women on the other. Royalty and rags are in very close contact.

I have no objection to fine carriages and magnificent horses and all that sort of thing in America, because they are open to everybody, and everybody may reach out and attain them. The boot-black of to-day is the millionaire of 20 years hence, if he has the sobriety, the industry, and the mind to become a millionaire. As a rule the man in a carriage in America has demonstrated his right to ride in a carriage, by doing something that the world is the better for. He has invented something that has done the world good, he has been a successful merchant or manufacturer, or he has consumed the midnight oil over his studies; anyhow he has done something to earn his comfort and pleasures, and he is entitled to them. Such luxuries are the reward of skill and prudence, and when earned the man who earns them has a perfect, indefeasible right to them.

But over in this country, under its miserable system, the possession of an equipage is proof positive that the occupant has done nothing that has bettered the world. Here the riders in carriages, behind magnificent horses, do not earn it, they were born to it. The imbeciles passing our hotel this minute are the descendants of robbers, who, by the strong hand, seized possessions and enslaved the people, and have rioted in luxury upon the proceeds of their labor ever since. They have no equitable title to a foot of their land, they have no right to a kreutzer of the taxes they squeeze out of the suffering and hungry masses. Their establishments are evidences of crimes committed centuries ago, and continued every day they exist. They are not only of no use to the world, but they are burdens and weights. The few riot in luxury while the many are hungry and in rags. Rags and royalty! That is what you see in Vienna and all the capitals of Europe.

All this has been said a thousand times, but I shall say it over again every opportunity I get to work it in, in any shape. The youth of America who have privileges, who have rights, and every one of them opportunities to be anything they choose, do not know or appreciate the priceless value of a free government. They do not appreciate the blessing of living under a system, where everything that is good in life is open to unhampered competition, nor the misery of a system under which one is born to luxury which no misconduct can deprive him of, and another to poverty from which no merit will extricate him. In short, our young people do not at all appreciate the good fortune that cast their lot in the West, instead of the East, and they will not till they come over the water and see with their own eyes the difference.

All this has nothing to do with horses, but it is a sermon I shall preach whenever I can possibly find an excuse for it.

All the horses in Vienna are good. The cabs are splendidly horsed, and the truck horses are the best specimens we have yet found, except in London. The horses in the cabs and public conveyances are little, if any, inferior to those in the carriages of the nobility, and they use them as if to day was the last day they were ever to be in harness. The driving through the streets is something fearful, akin to the driving of Jehu, the son of Nimshi. A very rapid and impetuous trot is the slowest gait they take, and a fierce gallop is not uncommon. No matter how crowded a crossing may be, no matter how many people may be in the street, the speed of the cabmen's horse is never slackened. The foot passengers have no rights that a cabman is bound to respect, but he charges through them as though the principal business of his life was to run somebody down. Their horses are all of the favorite Hungarian breed, and are as handsome as handsome can be, and always well groomed and fed. After the wretched horses in the German and French Cities the Austrian horses are most pleasant to look upon, and it is a pleasant thing to observe that good horses are not confined to the brewers, military and nobility.

THE JEWS.

The Jews are hated sincerely in Germany, but the feeling against them in Bismarck's country is mild compared with what it is in Austria, Bohemia and Hungary. There is a sort of a mania against them in these countries which, in Vienna, finds expression in ignoring them except when business needs to be done in a correct way, but in the country and smaller Villages in actual violence.

"Why do you hate the Jews so?" was asked of a prominent citizen of Vienna.

"They have usurped all the business of the City, they control all the money, they control the press, they, well—they crowd *us* out."

"Why do you permit them to monopolize business and handle all the money?"

"They know better how to do it than any Austrian, Hungarian or Bohemian. They take advantage of us. Why, if you want to buy anything you *must* buy of a Jew, if you want to sell anything it is only a Jew who has the money to buy with, and you *must* do business with him. They are terrible."

"I see. They are better business men than the Christians."

"Yes, and they are exacting. There was Count Esterhazy, who had estates all over the Empire. He was Ambassador to England, and he wore diamonds all over his coat, and he took pride in having them loosely fastened, so that they would come off, and he was glad to see them picked up by his friends, to whom he would present them. One night he gave away £25,000 in diamonds, and as he was a generous fellow, he lived in everything just in this way.

"Of course when he came back to Austria he was horribly in debt, and he had to have money. The Jews lent him a large sum, but that only lasted him a little while and he had to have more. Then they wouldn't let him have more, (for he managed his estates so that he couldn't pay), unless they could appoint trustees to manage them and get their interest. And he kept on living this way, he was a whole-souled fellow, until finally his estates melted away, and he hadn't enough to live on in any style at all. And the splendid property passed, very much of it, into their hands. They are terrible."

All this in serious earnest, and the sympathy of the listeners was entirely with the spendthrift who had diamonds sewed loosely on his clothes, that he might sow them around recklessly, and against the Jews whose only crime was that they wanted the money they had advanced to him.

A PRINCELY SPENDTHRIFT.

A few years ago Esterhazy would have paid his debts by killing his creditors, but, fortunately for the Jews, that day has passed.

"They are better business men than we are, and are accumulating all the property!"

Very much as it is the world over. The fittest survive. If the Jew can do business better than the Gentile, why not?

But they are hated all the same, and that hatred takes every form possible. They are safe enough in the cities from personal violence, but in the country villages they do not fare so well. A debtor of whom money is demanded by a Jew, sets forth a rumor that a girl has been killed by the Jews, and a raid is made against them, which never ends till a score or more—always including the creditor—are killed. They are accused of something akin to witchcraft and another raid instituted, and the Government officials, all of whom are in debt to them, wink at the outrages, if they do not openly aid in them.

Despite all this persecution in the country, and ostracism in the cities, they wax rich and more and more powerful, and increase numerically more rapidly than any other race.

The majority of the physicians in the City, of any reputation, are Jews, the press is always in their hands, the professors in their colleges are largely from this race, the bankers are almost entirely, and Jews are the most learned and talented lawyers. Nevertheless, they are admitted into no society; they are compelled by a cruel and entirely senseless prejudice to keep by themselves, and every avenue of Governmental distinction except the one of finance, which the Government cannot get on without, is closed to them.

In Pressburg, two hours from Vienna, the Jews are the only manufacturers, and the bulk of the labor of the City is employed by them. Last Summer a rumor was set afloat that a girl had been seized by them, and killed, that her blood might be used in some mystic ceremony, for which, according to the superstition of the ignorant, the blood of a heretic maiden was necessary. The girl was missing, but the fact was she had gone to Vienna with her lover. However, any excuse for a raid upon the Jews is sufficient. Some hundreds of them were killed, and they were outraged in person and property in every way possible. The manufacturers very quietly closed their concerns, reduced half the population to starvation for want of work, and announced their determination to go to some part of the world where they would be safe from persecution. As there is no law compelling them to stay in any one particular spot to be killed, the authorities came to terms and promised them protection. Pressburg has no citizens but Jews capable of carrying on the industries of the City by which the people live, and it is probable that hereafter they will be permitted to live and enrich the Empire.

Witchcraft! Their only witchcraft is intelligence, patience and hard work. They do the business of Vienna, because they can do business better than the Austrians. It must do a Jew good, when a Christian passes him by contemptuously, to go home and open his safe and look at the mortgage he has upon the house of the man who turned up his nose at him. They hold mortgages upon almost everything in the City. They do not go back on this sort of revenge very much.

THE PEOPLE AND THEIR BURDENS.

Somebody said that the population of Austria was made up of brewers, priests and soldiers, the brewers paying taxes to support the priests and soldiers, and the priests and soldiers consuming beer to support the brewers. This is not quite true, for there is a great intermediate class who go almost barefooted and entirely hungry to support the priests, brewers and soldiers. But you do see more uniform coats and black gowns than is desirable or for that matter necessary in any country. The black-gowned men with a citizen's overcoat, are seen everywhere, any time of day, and so soldiers are more plenty than mosquitos in a Southern swamp. Right in the heart of the City is a long States-Prison looking building with several acres of sanded ground in front of it. This building contains 4,000 Hungarian infantry and artillery, and from dawn till darkness, they are drilling in all sorts of exercises that fit men to kill each other. A few squares away are other barracks for cavalry, where not only the men are taught to ride, but horses are taught to be ridden, and in every part of the City are barracks distributed not only with the end of keeping the men comfortable, but to have them convenient in the event of any uprising of the people, something a monarch who taxes as freely as does Francis Joseph is always in dread of and must always be prepared for. Go where you will on any street you meet companies of soldiers going somewhere, or coming from somewhere, and at night the cheap cafes are full of common soldiers, and the lower grade of officers.

Austria has a standing army of nearly 400,000 men, which costs yearly 200,000,000 florins, with the entire male population as a reserve, and though the pay of the common soldier is less than three cents a day, and his rations very scanty, the cost of such an armament aggregates enormously.

Russia is Austria's nightmare, Austria believes, and has good reason to, that Russia is constantly fomenting trouble on her frontiers preparatory to a general movement upon her, the object being to not only wrest from her Sclavic Provinces, but, in the melee, to seize Constantinople. Inasmuch as the Sclavic Provinces of Austria are a constant bill of expense to her, and do not afford a particle of revenue in return, it would seem to be good sense to let Russia have them, that Russia might be crippled taking care of them and thus fall an easy prey to Turkey. But Austria does not look at it in this practical way, and consequently she is drilling her entire population against the day when the barbarian Northmen will come down upon her.

The soldiers live about as cheaply as it is possible for men to live. The daily ration consists of a trifle of strong soup in the morning, a half pound of very cheap meat, with a ladle of soup, at noon, and soup in the evening. Of course a very bad bread goes with each meal. As bad as this is, it is more than 90 per cent. of them ever had before, so they are satisfied. The six kreutzers (three cents) a day which they receive would not furnish them in beer if they were forced to get it outside, and as they couldn't get on without beer, any more than without bread, the Government licenses little shops at the barracks, where a very cheap and nasty article is sold at next to nothing. Which is to say the Government gets back *via* beer, all the money it pays them, thus making the cost of the soldier merely the clothing and arms.

MASS FOR OFFICERS' SOULS.

A very solemn and impressive ceremony is the mass for the repose of the souls of the Austrian officers who have died during the year, a short time after All Soul's Day. A special day is designated for the ceremony, which is conducted with great solemnity. At an early hour in the morning the streets are crowded with people hastening towards the Augustiner Church, for whenever there is a display of any kind, or any possibility of seeing any of the Royal family, the Viennese are sure to be on hand, for they take a delight in parades or displays of any kind. At 8:30 the music of a band announces the approach of the military, and then began the work of clearing the streets in the neighborhood of the church of the vast crowd of people that had congregated there. It was no easy task, but the police and soldiers who had it to do were very patient and forbearing, and in what to an American was an incredibly short time, the streets were all clear, and a cordon of soldiers, mounted and on foot, protected all the avenues leading to the church from the curious people. The Austrians have a profound respect for a bayonet.

A part of the foot soldiers were of Hungarian regiments, distinguishable by their uniform. They wore long overcoats of heavy, dark material, that came down below their knees, very like the American ulster, having the wide collars and the belt behind. Their coats are short, and their trousers fit close to the leg, from the knee down being as tight as stockings. The bottoms of the trousers are hidden in the shoes, which are very large and tie closely around the ankle. Their manual of arms includes the use of the strap of the musket at a carry, the gun is swung over the right shoulder, the strap being grasped at the hight of the breast and pressed out enough to keep the gun steady against the shoulder and back; all their movements are executed from this carry, making them seem very awkward and lacking that precision that is the charm of other manuals.

There were a number of squadrons of cavalry, a fine body of men. They were formed in two lines across the principal entrances to the streets leading to the church. The front line was composed of lancers, who carry long, steel-tipped lances, of a light but very strong make. Those in the second rank had small carbines slung over their shoulders. An unusual fea ure of these cavalrymen was that they all wore very long overcoats of very ample dimensions, so long and so large that they spread out like a fan over the horses' flanks. The horses were of that fine stock so abundant in Hungary, and showed the benefits of careful handling. With their helmets and plumes and long coats they presented a very striking appearance, although it seemed as though the coats were uncomfortable and unnecessarily long. Men and horses are among the very best in the service. The Austrians are particularly proud of this arm of the service.

At the conclusion of the mass the bands struck up the National Hymn, and then played a march, and the infantry filed past the church, out into the Ring, and took up the line of march for the barracks, near the Donau Canal.

In the center of the open space near the church were gathered a score or more of the principal military officials on duty in Vienna, and as each corps filed by there was the regular salute on both sides. Some of these officers were gotten up in the most gorgeous style. The Austrian uniform is one of the most showy and gaudy in the world, and on this occasion the officers were decked out in all the finery that the regulations allowed them. The different corps were shown by their uniforms, all of which was showy to a degree. There were the high blue caps of the infantry, the helmets of the cavalry and the metal helmets of the artillery, which is another pride of the Austrians. Some of the higher officers had the old-fashioned *chapeaux* of years ago, surmounted with a great mass of green feathers that came down to the rim and were blown in every direction by the wind. The most of them wore great overcoats that reached to their feet, the members of the household guard wearing pure white coats of that size trimmed with crimson facings. They all had more or less orders and badges on their breasts, some of the older ones fairly blazing with decorations of different kinds.

After the infantry had passed in review the cavalry moved. That was an inspiriting sight. The horses were all in fine condition and the men were excellent riders. There was the brilliant music of the Hungarian marches, the clatter of the horse's hoofs on the stony pavement, the jingle of spurs and sabers, which made one seem to see the fluttering of banners and flags, so that it was not a difficult task to imagine that we were witnessing the departure of the troops for the front. The whole ceremony lasted over two hours, and then when the last squadron of cavalry had passed, the band marched to quarters, the old officers who had been reviewing the troops laid aside their formality and chatted a few minutes together and moved off. The crowd which had been held back so long surged into the square, and the great event of the day was over.

DUELING.

Dueling is as common among the officers of the Austrian army as in the Prussian, and much more desperate. There are any quantity of laws against it, but custom is stronger than law, and it is more fixed to-day than ever. An Austrian officer must fight, if challenged, and instead of being punished for fighting he is punished if he does not. For an officer to decline a challenge is to quit his position in disgrace. Some pretext for a court-martial will be immediately found and dismissal is absolutely certain.

And the Austrian duel is not as harmless a thing as it is in Prussia. The weapon used is not the rapier, and the body is not padded and protected as in Germany. Actual cavalry sabers are the weapons, the men stand without protection, and the fight is in dead earnest. Carved faces, amputated arms, and cloven skulls result, and death is not at all uncommon.

They fight, as in Prussia, on the flimsiest pretexts. Should an officer take a dislike to another he says to him, "You passed me without a salute yesterday. I demand an apology."

The apology is of course refused, a challenge and a meeting is the result, with one or both laid up for months as a consequence. An officer has no standing in his regiment till he has had a dozen or more of these encounters, and the more he has of them, and the bloodier they are, the higher he stands in the estimation of his fellows, from the highest Field Marshal to the lowest Second Lieutenant.

Only a few days ago, a Captain of the 6th Hussars fought a duel which resulted in the amputation of his right arm. It was done by a single blow of his opponent's saber, the arm being cut off quite as neatly and much more quickly than any surgeon could do it. No notice was taken of it, but both combatants stand higher in the service than ever—the one for his skill with his weapon and the other for the fortitude with which he bore the infliction. Scars on the face are not as common as in Prussia, but silver skulls and one-armed officers are to be seen every day on the fashionable promenades.

There is one American in the Austrian service. A Captain in the 16th (Radetzky) Hussars, who has a very curious history. Capt. Glentworth was born in the City of New York, of one of the oldest and best known families, studied law, but being well provided with this world's goods never practiced. He was made Consul at Rome by Pres. Buchanan, and having, at the time, plenty of means, made his home in the Eternal City, the home of the Americans visiting Italy. He was known all over Europe as a whole-souled, patriotic man, who was never so happy as when entertaining his countrymen.

Financial reverses followed. His father's estate melted out of sight, and young Glentworth found himself in Austria, desperately in love with an Austrian Baroness, who was in the most natural way, desperately in love with the handsome young American. They were determined to marry, but what was he to do after marriage? He had no business in New York, and her family matters were so arranged that she could not go to America to reside in any event.

The difficulty was solved immediately. The uncle of the young lady was a General Officer in the Austrian service. A commission as Cornet was procured for Glentworth, the war with Prussia was on, and in four days after putting on his uniform he was with his regiment and under fire. He didn't know much about war, but he could fight, and he did fight. He was in the three days' fight at Nahod-Wissokow, and in the following great battle of Sadowa, which ended the war, he was severely wounded.

But his gallantry was noticed, promotion followed, he sat down determinedly to the study of his new profession, and, as he made a business of it, he was appreciated, and promotion followed promotion.

How about the young lady all this time? She was very proud of her lover, and her family had the good sense to be proud of him also, and so the Governmental exaction of 24,000 florins was made up. They were married and have lived happily ever since.

He is now senior Captain of Hussars, a most esteemed and valuable officer, occupying a responsible position in the War Office, and every American who comes to Vienna has reason to bless the lucky accident that put him where he is. He has never relinquished his American citizenship, is as thorough an American as ever, and hopes, some day, to get back to his old home, and rear his four children under the Stars and Stripes.

His army experience has been varied. He has been stationed everywhere in Bohemia, Hungary and Poland. He fought in the Bosnian trouble, he speaks some 10 of the 17 languages of the Empire, and is as thorough a soldier as he is a gentleman.

He is a general favorite among the American residents and visitors to the gay Capital, as he deserves to be.

For the Blade.

MARY.

BY MOSS ROSE.

CANTO 1ST.—(CONTINUED.)

The morning saw her task begun,
One long, bright, golden Summer day,
And when the day was well-nigh done,
And twilight shadows 'round her lay,

Regardless of the coming night,
She spun, and chanted still that strain,
So 'neath the morning's amber light,
That told of joy, that told of pain.

A pause, a hush, a step was heard,
And then a low, a whispered word,
The oaken door was opened wide,
The loved, the mourned, was at her side.

A man with epaulets of gold,
A mien of bearing high, and bold,
A stately man, and fair to view,
With crisp, bright hair, and eye of blue.

She started up, with white lips dumb,
She had not thought that he could come,
For she had deemed him far away,
Where the thousand white tents lay.

And she could look at him with pride,
And will consent to be his bride,
For Saul, the king, in olden days,
Whom Israel's thousands loved to praise;

Ere evil in his heart found place,
Was not a man of comelier grace,
Than he who stood in that low room,
Half in light, and half in gloom.

The bright head bent, he whispered low,
"One little hour, and I must go,
I made a risk, I may not tell,
To speak once more a fond farewell.

"Weep not," he said, "my love, my life,
'Twill soon be past, this din and strife;
The heavy cloud that darkly lowers,
And we shall win, the field is ours.

Then we will leave this border side,
And cross the sea, my bonny bride,
To find a smiling home afar,
My own, my life's bright guiding star."

This hand caressed her jetty hair
That fell above the forehead fair;
The tinted cheek, the dimpled hands,
That deftly twisted flaxen strands.

He told his love, the pure and high—
The love that was not born to die;
And Mary smiled and then she wept,
And to her heart a shudder crept.

Death arrows hurtled on the air,
Where floated Freedom's banner fair;
And when again would they two meet;
The night no more his coming greet.

Beneath the light of dying day,
The lover turned in haste away,
Still looking back till lost to sight,
Amid the gathering shades of night.

Waving adieus still o'er and o'er,
While standing at the open door,
She watched his form with hungry eye,
Each quivering breath a stifled sigh.

Afar in that dark, lonesome glen,
A dozen armed and stalwart men,
With vile intent in ambush lay,
To intercept him on his way.

A bold, and daring, reckless clan,
That knew no fear of God, nor man,
Peered through the night, with eyes of hate,
He found a dark, and evil fate.

Written for the Blade.

GALLIMAUFRY

BY JOHN McELROY.

XIII.

RATS.

A Suggestion as to a New Source of Meat, and a Way of Getting Rid of Our Costly Pests.

One of the major curses of this country is the rat.

He is worse than the sword, for we are promised that it shall not continue to devour forever, while he probably will.

The only way that is likely to keep him from eating us up is to begin to eat him.

For a people whom, in our bumptious self-sufficiency we denounce as semi-barbarous, the Chinese seem wonderfully knowing.

Even though they may make rats unpleasantly prominent in their bills-of-fare this does not prove them either debased or stupid. I confess that, so far as my own tastes are concerned, I prefer a rat to many things that people I meet every day esteem as delicacies.

Why is not a plump young rat, fattened in a corn-crib or on the viands of a first-class family grocery a more inviting tit-bit than tripe, eels or scavenge-fed pork? Why should people who relish fried liver or deviled kidneys put on any airs over those who have a fondness for rats fricaseed or broiled-on-toast?

The national dish of Scotland, celebrated by the songs of Burns and the prose and verse of every other writer of that nationalities is the "haggis," for which every true-born Scot is expected to profess an ardent love. It is really a culinary horror, made by stuffing into the paunch of a sheep all the other entrails, chopt up with suet, leeks, and anything else that may be at hand to give the awful mixture a "high" flavor. A single mouthful of it is sufficient to make an American willing to live on rats for the rest of his life, rather than on that stuff for a month. The necessity of having to taste the haggis and of pretending to like it is what prevents many Americans from ever accepting a second time the invitation of Scotch friends to attend St. Andrews' festivals. Reporters sometimes resign from papers rather than undergo the terrors of haggis and raw Scotch whisky, which are inevitable to whoever does the work of reporting the banquet with which the patriotic Macs in every City annually honor the memory of their Land's patron saint.

One seeks in vain for any real reason for the antipathy to rat meat which every one feels. As a rule the animal is quite as cleanly in his food as hogs, chickens, pigeons, and eels. The rat lives on the best, wherever he is. Wherever he has the opportunity he is as dainty and choice in his food as his second cousin, the squirrel. In the country he lives off grain, potatos, apples and other choice farm products, and if several qualities of food be within his reach he never fails to select the best. In the City his contributions from the groceries, bakeries, flouring mills, warehouses, grain elevators, kitchens, etc., etc., cost many times the amount of the City taxes. His support is a terrible burden, greater than that of the Army and Navy—in fact of all the institutions of the Government combined. How to relieve ourselves of the rascally little plunderer is one of the great problems of the day. To exterminate him would be a greater benefit to the country than a protective Tariff. On this all are agreed. The great question is how to do it? All efforts so far in that direction have been lamentable failures. As some one has well said, there is no more humiliating illustration of the narrow limits of the power of man than the futility of his struggle with the rat.

The Chinese have pointed out the way to get rid of him effectually: Make him a source of food supply. As is well known the moment anything comes to be regarded as a source of human food that moment it begins to be surrounded with all manner of enemies to its life, and it is only by unceasing labor and care, that its existence can be maintained. So it doubtless would be with rats. Now they literally overrun the earth, conquering all enemies, and defying the highest ingenuity of man to so much as check their increase. So soon, however, as they are made of value to man then will come the "rot," "poll-evil," "cholera" "pleuro-pneumonia," murrain, and the whole of the long list of evils which now help to keep up the price of meat. If we manage the thing judiciously we can let one of these plagues carry off the whole rodent tribe, and so get rid of the pests.

The only trouble now is to bring rat-meat into fashion. The Chinese bill deprives us of a host of valuable allies in this movement, and it is not easy to see where they can be replaced.

Perhaps the thing might be accomplished by copying the example of the philanthropist who introduced the potato into France. At first he gave away the tubers freely to whosoever wanted them, and furnished cooked potatos to all who would eat, but even though people were starving they would reject his offers with scorn. Acting on the advice of some cynic he reversed his policy, jealously guarded his potato fields, sold the product at high prices, and prosecuted savagely every one caught taking away any of the precious roots. Instantly there arose a potato mania, his illiberal policy in withholding a valuable article of food from the people was made the subject of popular indignation, the King's power was called for, and in a few months all France was eating potatos, bought at good prices, which had been turned from with loathing when offered as a cheaper substitute for other food.

Very probably the enactment of a law absolutely prohibiting the eating of rats or establishing "close" seasons, when rats shall not be killed or eaten, or providing that rats shall not be caught with traps or nets, but only run down by able-bodied hired girls, would have the effect of cleansing them out as effectually as quail, pheasant and trout have been swept out of the reach of people living in well-settled sections.

Another excellent way to bring the rat into favor as food, and get rid of him as a pest would be to have some medical humbug prescribe him as a "cure" for some chronic disease. We all remember the perfect mania which swept over the world a few years ago, for eating snails as a cure for consumption, bronchial troubles, dyspepsia and some other diseases. Every one who had ailments of this kind, or fancied they had, which is much the same thing, fell to devouring snails and slugs in all procurable quantities. Many thousands claim to have "received great benefit from the treatment," and a taste for that kind of diet was built up in so many people that in every large City in Europe there are now more or less extensive establishments devoted to the gathering, production and sale of snails for table use.

Toads were also eaten to a great extent, for the same purposes as snails, and in the part of Kentucky where I spent my boyhood, a rattlesnake's liver, torn from the reptile while staked to the ground and yet alive, was considered a sovereign remedy for consumption. The practice had been learned from the Indians.

Perhaps something of this kind was at the bottom of the present fondness for frog's legs.

Before the mania for snails was one for "mummy powders"—made by grinding up the embalmed occupants of the Egyptian Catacombs. This lasted several years, during which all the ailing ones among the aristocracy of Europe dosed themselves with the nauseous pulverizations of the 40-century dead Pharaohs.

Let some one combine a game law for the protection of rats, with somebody else's enthusiastic propaganda of the virtues of the rat meat for the cure of cancer, consumption, scrofula, lowness of spirits, and exhaustion of vital energy, and in a little while rats will become as scarce in the land as crested woodcock, or ruffled grouse.

For the Blade.

SHAKSPERE AND MILTON.

BY FRANKLIN K. DENTON.

O Shakspere, who can comprehend his mighty
And marvellous mind? The fountains of his thought
Were inexhaustible. When he did write, he
Took a short walk into himself, and sought
There the materials for his loftiest flight. He
Knew all things. How? He looked at his
strata we wrought
Soul, which was a sort of—well, to be terse—
Pocket-edition of the universe.

Mighty was Milton, yet destitute
Of one essential of the truest poet;
His verse as a totality is mute
Of human sympathy, of heart, and so it
Is like some glittering Winter night, to foot
His mind up as his noble epics show it,
And in a manner that is most concise,
It was an avalanche of burning ice.

Chardon, Jan. 13, 1883.

Written Expressly for the Toledo BLADE.

Throne and Scaffold

A HISTORICAL ROMANCE.

BY ERNEST WARREN.

BOOK III—THE EARL.

CHAPTER XVIII.

"The cry is, still they come;
Our castle's strength will laugh a siege to scorn."

There was no question of the enthusiasm of the men of Warsdale. The wrongs they had experienced at the hands of Vamp, acting under the usurped authority of the Earl of Castletowers, had inflamed their passions to almost boiling point; the robbery of their stock, the pillage of their treasure, the abduction of their wives and daughters, had roused each individua. man in Warsdale to a pitch of desperation, but for want of a common leader, fear of the tyrant at the castle, whose spies reported everything to him, and ignorance of means by which to pay the scoundrel traitor back in his own coin, these men, fine, strong, stalwart Englishmen, had crouched and cowered at the mandate of a fellow like Vamp, a roysterer, a swashbuckler, a renegade, a murderer, and a thief, but who yet had enough wit or cunning call it which name you will, to enforce obedience to his commands by the summary process of hanging, shooting or drowning any one venturesome enoteh to dispute it.

Dick Venables had arrived in the old Town at the very nick of time.

He had been himself witness of the cruelties and exactions practiced on a suffering peasantry by Vamp, under cover of the Earl of Castletower's name. Venables had the rough and-ready address of the sailor, his heart was with his words, and the entire population of Warsdale listened to him with cries of admiration and approval.

All they needed was a leader, and in this shipwrecked Captain, with his score of hardy tars, who had faced all weathers, buffeted all mischances, fought against all dangers, they recognized their deliverer.

Things had come to that pass that not a man in Warsdale but was prepared to risk his life on the bare chance of destroying the hateful power of the Castle.

In the cold, gray light, the men of Warsdale stole forth silently to meet the little body of sailors, as they emerged from the wood, and as they encountered Dick Venables, weak from the loss of blood—blood shed already on their behalf—their enthusiasm knew no bounds.

Women too, had accompanied the expedition; old, wan, haggard women, for the lust of Risborough Castle had left but few who were young and handsome within its houses, and the women it was who cried shrillest and loudest for vengeance, as they shook their skinny arms in the chill, night air, at the gloomy, shadowy Castle on the crag, and called down Heaven's vengeance on the iniquitous dwellers beneath its roof.

"Lead us on—lead us on," they cried, as with one voice.

Dick Venables waved them back.

"I am but Lieutenant here," quoth he, "there is another who is far better qualified to lead you to victory than I. Put me on the deck of a good ship, with a high sea running, a stiff breeze blowing, and a bright sky overhead, and I would like to see the swab who would dispute my words, but my friends, a sailor ashore, is like a fish out of water. Still as there is a Heaven above us, I would chance all, and lead you on to yonder castle, to avenge the foul wrongs done you and your children, were it not that among us here is one, who was brought up amongst you, one who has lived the greater part of his life in yonder castellated hell of crime; one whom the man Vamp has twice attempted to kill and it is he who shall dispose of you, he it is who shall lead you on to victory. For I would have you know, he has been knighted by King Harry's own sword for bravery. Perchance there be but few, under

THE WEEKLY BLADE

TOLEDO BLADE COMPANY, Publishers.

TOLEDO, THURSDAY, March 1.

OUR CLUB LIST.

We have made arrangements with the publishers enabling us to send the BLADE and either of the following publications for the prices annexed (postage prepaid):

WEEKLIES.	Their Price.	With Blade.
Christian at Work	$3 00	$3 75
Chimney Corner	4 00	4 50
Harper's Bazar	4 00	4 50
Harper's Weekly	4 00	4 50
New York Ledger	3 00	3 60
Prairie Farmer	2 00	2 50
Rural New Yorker	2 00	2 50
Scientific American	3 00	4 00
Waverly Magazine	5 00	5 00
Western Rural	2 00	2 50
Chicago Advance	2 50	3 00
Weekly Inter Ocean	2 00	3 00
MONTHLIES.		
Ville Awake (Juvenile)	2 50	3 25
St. Nicholas (Juvenile)	3 00	3 75
American Agriculturist	1 50	2 25
Ladies' Floral Cabinet	1 25	2 20
Phrenological Journal		2 20
Our Little Ones (Juvenile)	1 50	2 25
Andrews' Bazar	1 00	2 00
Arthurs' Home Magazine	2 00	2 75
Atlantic Monthly	4 00	4 60
Brainard's Musical World	1 50	2 50
Lippincott's Magazine	3 00	3 75
Godey's Lady Book	2 00	2 75
Peterson's Magazine	2 00	2 75
The Century	4 00	4 60

In making this proposition we stipulate that we must receive at the SAME TIME one subscriber to the BLADE for each copy of any other publication ordered from the list. They need not both be sent to the same person, not even to the same Postoffice, and in renewing their subscription, old as well as new subscribers may avail themselves of the offer.

BOOKS! BOOKS!

It has been the Custom of the BLADE every Winter to offer a list of good standard books at very low prices, post-paid by mail. This season we have a large stock of miscellaneous books, which we have not space to enumerate by title.

The greatest bargain we have to offer for a single book, is "Bible Biography." (A full description advertised elsewhere.) This is a $3.00 subscription book, finely illustrated, containing some 600 pages, and which we mail post-paid for $1.25. An elegant book for a Christmas present.

Poetry.—We have a large lot of standard Poems, such as Cowper, Rogers, Milton, Moore, etc., which we will send postpaid by mail at 60 cents. Retail price, $1.50. Upon receipt of 60 cents we will mail a copy of Standard Poems, although we will not guarantee to mail the title requested. We will send the title ordered if we have it, otherwise we will substitute another author (Merely remit 60 cts. for copy of Standard Poems.

Cloth-bound Novels.—Our stock of titles is so numerous that we cannot name them, but on receipt of 50 cents for a cloth-bound novel, we will mail postpaid a copy that cannot help but give satisfaction, as the regular retail price of such as we have run from $1.25 to $2.00 per copy.

Nasby Pamphlets.—We have many inquiries for the popular pamphlets of Nasby. We have on hand a few copies of "Nasby as a Banker" and "Democratic John Bunyan." Price, 10 cents each, postpaid.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

Gov. Butler says that Massachusetts takes better care of her old soldiers than any other State.

A Boston child, visiting in Denver, refused to drink milk after she saw her grandma "squeeze it out of a cow."

Postmaster General Fawcett was attended during his severe illness by a lady doctor, who was a relative. The young ladies of the London Postoffice are now to have a lecture course on medical topics.

Small vests are in vogue. Even Oscar Wilde appreciates them and says they were never intended for ladies' corsages, or for vases, but that growing in the garden they are truly beautiful.

Bismarck excludes American pork from Germany, but the universal Yankee is enough for him. He ships American pork to England, repacks it, and then it enters Bismarck's country as "English pork," and the people like it.

Among the trees which grow in Alaska is one called the yellow cedar, which has a fragrance somewhat like that of sandal wood, and nearly as marked. It is a grainless wood of straw color and the Russians built many ships of it, for which purpose it is admirably adapted.

An Englishman shooting small game in Germany said to his host that there was a spice of danger in shooting in America. "Ah!" said the host, "You like danger mit your sport. Then you go out shooting mit me. The last time I shoot mine bruder-in-law in the schtomach."

Sam Houston grows stouter as he becomes older. His manner, like his rhetoric, lacks somewhat in robustness; and when one is beginning to admire him for energy and learning he detects one's liking by the betrayal of something sinful. His temper is bad and he frequently loses control of it, and on such an occasion to Gods, not righteous indignation, but foiled and starched providences.

Gen. Robert Toombs submitted to an operation for a cataract in Atlanta on Wednesday. He is nearly eighty years old. The story tells the reason wherein Gen. Toombs is said to have disinherited a granddaughter because she married a youth to whom he objected on account of his family. The Story-old man's will, in which $30,000 were marked down for the young woman, was altered, so that she now has a husband, but no fortune.

FASHION NOTES.

New York Sun.

Brocaded satin is favored for the wedding toilet.

New China crapes come in the palest shades of salmon, rose and blue.

Black silk stockings, finely embroidered in gold, are pretty novelties.

Underwear must be white, but stockings are of every color and shade.

Fine French cashmeres, in all shades of color are largely imported.

Bridal dresses of white mull, trimmed with Mirecourt lace are fashionable.

Embroidered robes of cashmere and veiling are seen among Spring novelties.

Birds on one side of the hat and ostrich feathers on the other is a late Paris dance.

Two contrasting colors are introduced in the new small-checked Summer suits.

All the new blue and terra cotta shades appear in the new checked and plain Summer silks.

Heavy colored Spanish guipure comes for trimming new black ottoman and grosgrain silks.

Underwear is not so rich and fine as a year ago; this is attributed to the introduction of cranolines.

The most costly and durable of all glassware is the heavy Sotfordshire flint glass cut in America.

Close clinging styles, Grecian draperies, and esthetic dresses demand fine and luxurious underclothing.

Pendent flowers, and side panels edged with buds and leaves, are the latest novelties in bridal toilets.

A dress of ivory satin, the front one mass of white jessamine buds, was imported last week for a wealthy bride.

Lace is the most beautiful trimming for underclothing, and Valenciennes is the queen of laces for this purpose.

New silk and kide thread gloves in all lengths and all the new colors appear on Denning's glove counters.

Light wood centrepieces for Spring appear in all the shades of gray, green, blue, terra cotta, black, corn blue, tan and brown.

Capes in all sorts of shapes, and falling just below the waist line, will be much worn for street wraps as the Spring advances.

Dressy silk suits should never be worn in the street unless they are covered entirely by a long circular, Russian cloak or pelisse.

Checked woolen costumes and large felt hats are de rigueur for Parisian ladies when driven in the track of the hounds at Fontainebleau.

New market cloths of pale-tinted Chinese silk have large dots or balls of dark strawberry red for centers and deep borders of the same color.

New black laces, wrought with gold threads and ornamented with disks of black velvet, trim many black lace and black China crape mohair suits.

Brown's Bronchial Troches for Coughs and Colds. "I have been troubled for years with Bronchitis, and have found Brown's Bronchial Troches to relieve me more than all other remedies I have ever used." Rev. Wm. Hawley, Pastor Congregational Church, Bridgeport, Conn. Sold only in boxes. Price 25 cents.

For the Blade.

POEMS.

BY FRANKLIN E. DENTON.

Nature herself is glorified
Where lofty men have lived and died.
A holier aspire paints the skies,
When Homers sing beneath them,
And rugged mountains that uprise
So high storm-garlands wreathe them,
Are ruggeder and grander, when,
Amid their stern defiles,
Leonidases and their men
Have gone to death with staffes;
Have poured out their heroic blood
To the last drop in scarlet streams,
Have fallen for the Beautiful, the Good,
Have fallen for their own supernal dreams;
Dreams—for a country only is
A veil of idealties
Flung o'er the forests and the fountains,
Flung o'er the meadows and the mountains.
So no country he has got,
Who is not a patriot,
And the strongest fortified
Is the nation, for whose story
The most heros they have died,
In the smoke of battles gory.

PUGILISM AND COWARDICE.

The Latter Almost Always a Characteristic of Those Who Practice the Former—Deadly Weapons Carried by Prize-Fighters.

A great deal has recently been said by pugilistic gentlemen and those who seek notoriety as members of sporting society concerning the moral effect of prohibiting sparring exhibitions. It is said that scientific boxing received a terrible blow last Monday evening, when the Madison Square Garden was closed by the police authorities, and Mr. Jem Mace and his New Zealand giant were prevented from displaying themselves before a host of enthusiastic admirers. The old-stock argument is used that the "manly art of self-defense" should be taught everywhere in a free and enlightened country, and the rising generation should thus learn to to use fists instead of knives and pistols in personal encounters. As proof that the science of boxing "knocks out" the use of fire-arms and other deadly weapons, sporting gentlemen point to the pugilists of this country and declare that the misunderstandings of such gentlemen are always settled according to the rules adopted for the government of the prize-ring.

A reporter of the *Times* yesterday visited a retired pugilist, and asked him whether he believed that sparring exhibitions tend to decrease the sale of pistols, knives and other deadly weapons. The pugilist is one who was on intimate terms with Mr. Tom Hyer, Mr. Yankee Sullivan, Mr. Tom Sayers, Mr. John C. Heenan, Mr. John Morrissey, the Tipton Slasher, Dublin Tricks, Mr. Dooney Harris, the Hoboken Chicken, Mr. Ned O'Baldwin and others of the ancients, and who counts among his modern friends such men as Mr. Abe Greenfield, Mr. Tug Wilson, Mr. Wm. Madden, Mr. Joe Coburn, Mr. John L. Sullivan, Mr. Jem Mace, Mr. Herbert A. Slade, Mr. Wm. Edwards, Mr. Mike Cleary and many others whose names are proudly mentioned in sporting society.

"Do those who learn to use their hands in self-defense discard knives and pistols?" he asked of himself as he drummed the table with his fingers. Then he shook his head and answered: "Far from it. My experience among pugilists is that they are the biggest cowards in the community in which they are permitted to exist. In personal encounters outside of a 24 foot ring they rarely use their fists. Few of them are ever without pistols or knives. With such weapons they attack others and defend themselves. I could give you instances that would fill columns of the *Times* to show that in nine cases out of 10, men who above all others are supposed to know how to use their fists resort to knives and pistols when quarreling with each other. The old-time pugilist was as much of a coward as the modern one shows himself to be. Thousands are familiar with the killing of Bill Poole. Fists played no important part in the rows of his days, and the crop of pugilists was then unusually large. Knives, pistols and bludgeons were the weapons used by them. Who ever heard that John Morrissey undertook to defend himself with his fists in bar-room brawls with Andy Sheehen and others? I venture to say, without fear of contradiction, that in all his fights outside the prize ring, clubs, whisky glasses, bottles, and other choice weapons such as are used by the ruffians of the present day, were trumps. When John C. Heenan went to a Syracuse Democratic Convention to do work for which he was hired, did he use his fists in order to accomplish the purpose of his employers? There are many Democratic statesmen yet living who remember how Mr. Heenan twisted table legs from their fastenings and how effectively he used them as war clubs. He and his gang took possession of Wietlings' Opera House just as Joe Coburn used to 'clean out' a bar room in this City. Who ever heard of Joe using his fists in his unnumbered broils? Pistols, beer glasses, bottles, or anything that might do injury if hurled in a certain direction, were his weapons. Ned O'Baldwin, the Irish giant, reveled in the use of clubs, but once he met his match when Larry O'Brien with a club knocked him from the sidewalk, at Broadway and Houston street, into the basement of Mitchell's saloon. The records of the police courts will show from that time immemorial pugilists have been arrested for shooting and stabbing each other. George Rooke's attack upon Johnnie Stack is one of the most recent cases of the kind. James Elliott has been frequently arrested and there is scarcely a pugilist of note in the country who has not figured in a police court as a prisoner in a case of brutal assault upon some one who would be no match for him in a prize-ring, and many have been arrested for maltreating women. Mr. Sullivan, the Boston champion, had a row with a Boston barber, and gained no glory from that encounter. I never heard that Mr. Mace indulged in bar-room fights, but then he is not much of a fighter, unless in a struggle for money. He has often been 'knocked out,' not so much by pugilists, however, as by faro. Mr. Slade is, of course, a new man in this country, and I don't believe he would purposely harm a fly. He is a great big, good-natured boy, who is bound to get into bad company. Let me tell you, sir, that he is a coward like all the rest of them. The science of boxing is a delusion and a snare. No decent men needs to know anything of sparring. Few decent men are ever compelled to put up their hands in self-defense. Boxing is good athletic exercise, but those who become proficient in it seems to rely more upon pistols and knives than they do upon their fists when forced to defend themselves.

Concerning the Cheap Comic Valentine.

Exchange.

For every expensive valentine sent 100 comic ones go. The reason for this is found in average human nature. The comic valentine is cheap and mean. It also has poetry on its face. And villainous poetry at that. Men and women love poetry, with no general power to criticise its worth. The man who writes valentine poetry would rob a church, but quite a number of them do both. Many a household is disturbed by one of these little messages. The collection of a dealer is comprehensive, and a person of ordinary patience can hit a man or woman against whom he or she has a spite hard, out of the collection. And the worst of the business is the party struck cannot retaliate.

More Advertising for Sara.

Chicago Times.

Sarah Bernhardt is devoting herself to the study of the English language, in order to acquire such a mastery of it as to enable her to appear in Saaksperean characters. Americans are to be among the first to witness the result of her perseverance, for she will again visit the United States during the year, when, in addition to her French parts, she will play "As You Like It" in English. There is scarcely a doubt that she will invest the character of Rosalind with new and original beauty, and, as her legs will be invisible, the performance will be judged solely upon its intellectual merits and not as is sometimes the case, upon the shapely figure of the actress.

THE CIGARS WE SMOKE

How the Fragrant Cheroots are Colored and Adulterated.

Glycerine, Valerian Root, Orange Peel, and Things Unmentionable Used to Give the True Flavor—The Secrets of the Trade.

Chicago Times.

What do we smoke? How many, even old smokers, can tell? Very few, it would seem. The art, for it has become an art, of making cigars has grown, as has the art of making clothes. Like merchant tailoring, this art is the outgrowth of public demand. Formerly anybody who had learned to roll the tobacco plant into the proper shape could make a cigar as well as anybody else; now it takes genius to make a successful cigar manufacturer. Manufacturers furnish what the public demand, and a reporter for the *Times* has undertaken to ascertain what that demand is.

"You may say this," said Mr. A. L. Feibelman, who represents in Chicago the extensive Key West and New York factories of V. Martinez, Ybor & Co., "that whatever may be said against drugged or flavored cigars, it is almost an impossibility to sell anything else. Pure seed tobacco, that is tobacco raised in the States, has a rank taste, and flavoring is necessary to make it suit the smoker's appetite. I might take a sample of my fine goods to a jobber, and another sample made of scraps, flavored, and the chances are that he wouldn't look at the 'straight' goods a second time. 'Long filler' cigars are those the fillings of which are made of the uncut leaf, while 'scrap filliers' are made of scraps and cuttings. Long filler cigars can not be flavored except in the box, the flavoring being poured into the box. Clear Havana filled

ARE EXTENSIVELY MANUFACTURED

in this country. Such cigars are made of Cuban tobacco. By importing the tobacco and making it up in this country, a considerable portion of the duty is saved as the duty on cigars is high—I believe $2.50 a pound and 25 per cent, ad valorem. It is in counterfeiting such goods that the greatest frauds are practiced. Manufacturers have a process of transforming seed tobacco into Havana tobacco. This process is a secret of the trade. I am acquainted with this process, but, of course, will not expose the manufacturers who use it by telling the public how it is worked. Another fraud practiced by many manufacturers, is making Havana goods out of Mexican grown tobacco. Smokers who profess to enjoy only imported cigars are usually well satisfied if they see the 'imported' stamp on the box. Well, the goods are imported, to be sure, but many of these cigars are made of Mexican tobacco, which is of an inferior quality. A certain New York wholesale grocery house sent a representative out here, who offered imported goods at from $10 to $20 per thousand less than usual prices, but the goods were made of Mexican tobacco. They will find a sale, though, among smokers who are bound to have 'imported' goods. Good cigars are made in this country, though when you get beyond a certain quality they can not be made here. I don't know a domestic cigar that is made that costs more than $180 a thousand. When you get above that price, you will find them only in imported goods. Cigars are cheaper in Cuba than they are in the States, but when you

COME TO PAY THE DUTY

on the Cuban goods, they will cost about 40 per cent. more than a domestic cigar of equally fine quality. A really good cigar cannot be made to sell for less than from $65 to $80 per 1,000—that is, of real Havana tobacco. The wrapper of a cigar, too, is a very important feature to be considered. It must be a clear, smooth leaf; and in this respect Northern grown tobacco, particularly that raised in the New England States, is superior to tobacco raised in the South or in Cuba. Indeed, many Cuban and Key West manufacturers import the celebrated 'Connecticut leaf' for the wrappers of their finest cigars. The manufacture of cigars has become quite a science, and improved machinery, within the last decade, has materially lessened the cost of manufacture, and consequently the price of the cigars. The five cent cigar of to-day is better than the best 10 cent goods of 10 years ago. This machinery rolls the tobacco, wraps the cigar, 'tips' it, and even packs the goods in the box. There is a great difference in popular taste in different countries. For instance, it is conceded that in this country Cuban tobacco is generally considered the best. This taste is shared by English people. German connoisseurs, however, regard Wisconsin tobacco as par excellence the best, and large quantities of the weed are exported from the Badger State. Swedes and Netherlanders consider Pennsylvania tobacco a luxury, and Frenchmen roll their eyes in ecstasy over their cigarettes made of Spanish or Turkish granulated leaf. The cigarette habit has grown

TO ENORMOUS PROPORTIONS

in this country, and great establishments have given themselves up almost exclusively to the manufacture of these paper abortions. I need not tell you that their use is injurious to the health; any physician will tell you that. I do not think that the demand for cigarets is at present greatly on the increase, and it will probably die out. A cigaret affords a brief smoke, and to some people the taste is agreeable, but to most smokers cigarets are despicable. They will be superseded by cigars, because even cheap cigars are better than the best brands of cigarets.

"There are a great many brands of 'nickel' cigars which afford as good, if not a better, smoke than many 10-cent cigars. They are highly flavored, to be sure, but there is usually nothing deleterious in the flavoring. One of the most popular brands of nickel cigars in the market is absolutely filled with drugs. There is nothing injurious in it that I know of, and it has been so extensively advertised that its proprietor is making a fortune from its sale. It is the same with finecut and plug chewing tobaccos. One is soaked with a preparation of glycerine, and the other is half molasses."

"What is used in flavoring cigars?" was asked of Mr. Aaron Shubart, who represents half a score of factories in New York and Pennsylvania.

"Well, that is a very difficult question to answer correctly. Anything almost may be used that will please as well as deceive the smoker's taste. Probably the chief ingredient used for flavoring cigars is valerian root steeped in rum. Then there are countless numbers of things used. Some manufacturers use orange peel and some use lemon peel. Rosewater is extensively used—in fact, most of the flavorings contain that ingredient. Tinctures of opium are used in very small quantities. Opium is too expensive to be recklessly used. There are certain ingredients used, particularly in Cuba, that are

HARDLY PROPER TO BE MENTIONED

to ears polite. The flavorings are applied in different ways. The most common way of flavoring cheap goods is to sprinkle the mixture upon the cured leaf tobacco. Another very common way is to pour the flavoring over the cigars after they are packed in boxes. In the first class cigar factories the utmost cleanliness prevails, and the floors upon which the leaf tobacco is spread are kept so clean that a man would not need to hesitate about eating from them any more than from his own table at home."

THE DOCTORING OF CIGARS.

Mr. R. H. Ford, an editorial writer on a leading tobacco journal, says:

With regard to the "doctoring" of cigars, that is a matter which is identical with the manufacture of any article of trade. There are unscrupulous manufacturers and there are reliable manufacturers. One will dispense poison with a reckless hand for pecuniary gain, while the other would scorn such practice. In the manufacture of cigars there is seasoning required to make the raw material palatable. Butter would be insipid without salt, and a cigar without flavor would repel the most enthusiastic smoker. Now, the addition of flavor to a cigar ought to be acquired wholly by natural means. The paramount idea is to please the smoker's senses of sight and taste. The former is probably the most important, because, as a rule, cigars are bought for "looks." But the taste is the real test of the value of a cigar. Experts may talk as they will, the only way to judge of a cigar is to smoke it. It is true that tastes vary in cigars, like they do in food, but by smoking is established the burning qualities of a cigar, which are of primary importance. All tobacco used for cigar purposes first goes through a curing process in the farmer's hands which is really fermentation; the tobacco is afterward resweated by the manufacturer to change its color to a dark brown. The resweating process is very simple. The tobacco is thrust into steam pretty much in the manner of taking a Russian bath, and the effect is to change the color, at the same time bringing out the flavor. Flavoring extracts of non-deleterious substances are used, but their exact nature and method of application are kept secret, because the manufacturer's success is largely dependent upon it. You can easily understand how success engenders rivalry, and how, if a manufacturer gave his secret away, the number of imitations would be legion. Possibly a description of the common custom of treating tobacco for cigar purposes in Cuba will give you an idea of the methods of flavoring tobacco. Cuban tobacco grown in the Vuelto Abajo does not need artificial flavoring, but the poorer growths of the other districts do. The method of treatment is to take Vuelto Abajo tobacco stems and soak them in water. Spanish wine is then added, and the tobacco is soaked in the mixture for several weeks until thoroughly saturated. The tobacco is then dried and baled. The flavor so imparted closely resembles the famous Vuelto Abajo, and lasts for years.

A HOPELESS CASE.

The Way His Son Fooled Him.

Brooklyn Eagle.

"That boy was bound to get into trouble sooner or later," said a sad looking old gentleman, entering the City editor's room.

"What is that?" asked the City editor, looking up from a pile of copy on the desk in front of him.

"I say that miserable son of mine has just put himself into a pretty box," said the old gentleman, removing his glasses, and looking dreamily out of the window.

"What can we do for you?" asked the editor.

"Well, you see, I know you editors were pretty thoroughly posted on about everything, and you might be able to help me out. At present I can't see any way to get the miserable little wretch out of his trouble. You see he's just of age, so that I really should have nothing to do with him, I suppose; but blood is thicker than water."

"Was he in a bank?" asked the editor.

"No," said the old gentleman. "Worse than that. I've always brought that boy up to look out for number one, and now he's gone and thrown away all my good training. If he'd only struck a big boodle and got out, I shouldn't have so much cared; but he acted so like a blamed ass in the matter. He's up to his ears in trouble and not a cent to show for it. Think of the feelings of an American father with such a son as that."

"But how can we help you?" asked the editor. "State your case."

"Well, you see, the miserable little creature has been tending bar for the past year. Now think of that. Tending bar for a whole year, and not able to pay his way over the ferry to-day. I tell you that son of mine is disgustingly honest, and think of the education I have given him. Well, now he is bounced, and for what? Why, just for giving away the whole racket of his employer. Telling how all the drinks are poisoned, and letting out all the little secrets of the trade."

"That is rough," said the editor, smiling.

"Rough? Well, I should say so," said the old gentleman. "I told that boy when he started in business that we live in a progressive age. 'Catch on,' said I. 'If you can't catch on straight you just catch on any way, but don't get left if you are obliged to bring my gray hairs in sorrow to the grave to avoid it.' Then I started him in where he could put my advice to the best use. Made a barkeeper out of him. Told him that it would be his own fault if he wasn't an Alderman inside of two years, and that I'd give him just one year to bounce his employer and open on his own account. His prospects couldn't have been brighter."

"Hardly," said the editor, smiling sarcastically.

"Yes, sir, I thought he was a chip of the old block," said the old gentleman, sighing; "but he has disgraced his family. He is as honest as any old woman you could pick out in a day's walk. Why didn't he pitch in and, be something instead of panning out worse than a country parish?"

"Give it up," said the editor.

"He might have been running four or five saloons to-day and held a respectable position in society if he'd only had the push and go I had in my youth, but no. He is just hopelessly honest, and he'll land in the poorhouse in spite of anything I can do for him."

"A very sad case," said the editor.

"If a man can't make his way behind a bar he might as well give up the fight at once, I say."

"You are about right," said the editor.

"Now, what would you advise me to do with him?" asked the old gentleman.

"Send him to Washington," said the editor, taking up his pen. "Washington air has been known to cure the worst cases of honesty on record."

"I'll do it," said the old gentleman, rising. "Perhaps there may be a show for the poor idiot yet," and he walked slowly out of the office, swinging casually back and forward the editor's new nine dollar umbrella.

Something More to Put Down.

From the Norwalk Gazette (Rep.)

It was the custom of Governor Waller, when addressing a political gathering last Fall, when he desired to impress those present with any particular statement that he made, to turn to a newspaper man and request them to "put that down." To such an extent was this request made during his speech in Middletown that it gave the same a look of "dizziness" when it appeared in print. It now comes our turn to ask the attention of our readers to the following statement of moneys stolen by Democratic officials, and to request them, in the language of our worthy Governor, "to put that down!"

State of Missouri	$200,000
State of Arkansas	200,000
State of Tennessee	400,000
State of Alabama	200,000
City of Louisville	250,000
Grand total	$1,250,000

Only $1,250,000, not taken by "scalawag Republicans," but stolen within a few short weeks from the State and City Treasuries of five Southern States by the "Bourbon Democrats," those highly moral characters that go to make up that "great party" which, in a few short months will "pose" as the party of "honesty and reform." Paste this in your hat, good reader, and when you have time, calculate the amount that the Democrats would steal out of the National Treasury, if they once get a crack at it, taking the above figures as a basis.

The Pilot and His Wife.

Exchange.

"You are on the wrong tack," said the pilot's wife, when the hardy son of the loud sounding sea sat down on it and arose with the usual exclamations. "No," he replied, after a critical examination, "I'm on the right tack, but shoot me dead if I ain't on the wrong end of it."

Intense Suffering Relieved.

A gentleman in Magnolia, Miss., whose wife had been a fearful sufferer from Neuralgia, made a trial of Compound Oxygen in her case, and in two weeks he made this report: Since my wife commenced the use of Compound Oxygen she has not had an attack of headache. She was bothered once or twice, but it passed off, and she tells me today that her head feels more natural now than it has since she commenced to suffer with neuralgia. We feel happy that we were induced to try your treatment, and think that it has saved my wife from the grave or the asylum, to one of which she certainly would have gone had relief not been found." Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, its nature, action and results, with reports of cases and full information, sent free. DR. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard [illegible], Philadelphia, Pa.

THE SUN.

Prof. Langley on the Heat and Condition of Old Sol.

Boston Advertiser.

Huntington Hall was again crowded last evening by an interested audience to listen to Prof. Samuel P. Langley's fourth lecture in his course on the "Sun and Stars." He explained how the heat of the sun is measured, the heat on a certain surface being concentrated on a certain quantity of water in which is a thermometer, and the change in temperature noted. The surface of the earth is then calculated—it being 127,000,000,000,000 square metres—on half of which the sun shines at a time, and by a simple calculation, knowing the length of the earth's orbit, we find how much heat is thrown out by the sun per hour. If the sun was encompassed by solid ice 3,500 feet thick, each point of the sun would melt through the ice opposite it in an hour. He said he did not like to express the heat in figures; but if a column of ice were erected on one of our Western prairies, the diameter of its base being 45 miles wide; and extending to the moon, and all the heat of the sun concentrated suddenly upon it, it would melt and become a vapor in a single second. If our orbit was strung with earths each one of them would receive as much heat as we do, and yet most of the heat would escape above and below them. At our distance from the sun it would require 2,000,000,000 times 200,000 of our earths to make a solid shell around the sun. Men do not readily accept the conclusion that all this heat is lost. It seems to be against the belief that nature accomplishes her purpose with the least loss of energy. He then explained how burning glasses bring us, as it were nearer the sun. In the first century experiments were made by using several glasses concentrating on each other, by which a heat could be obtained that would even melt the diamond. One was made by Parker of the flint glass three feet in diameter, the glass being eight inches thick. The English Government presented this instrument to the Emperor of China. He called together all his wise men, among whom it excited great dismay. It was decided to destroy it, but the blacksmith summoned was unable to break the glass, so it was buried. The temperature of the sun is calculated to be all the way from 1,500 to 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 degrees centigrade, the exact temperature being difficult to arrive at. He then explained his experiment to get the exact heat of the sun by comparing it with our greatest artificial heat. Having explained his instrument and how it was to be done, he said he went to a village near the Braddock fields, where our steel rails are made. All the material goes into a great pot the size of an ordinary room; by the aid of a blast this is made excessively hot. Molten iron is poured into it, which looks dark beside the white hot steel. The Professor said he perched himself in a window with one end of his instrument directed towards the sun and the other to the entrance of the furnace, and when the molten mass was turned out he made the comparison. The result was that the sun's heat was 88 times hotter than the melted steel, and 5,300 times as bright.

The first theory as to the cause of the sun's heat is that of the impact of meteoric stones. The heat has got to be explained some way, for if the sun was made of the best of coal it would only furnish the present amount of heat for 6,000 years. And yet the meteoric theory is not workable, for many reasons, one of which is that it would increase the size of the sun, and thus cause greater attraction toward the earth, gradually shortening our year. Matter hurled into the sun causes greater heat than if merely burned there. If the planets were thrown into the sun with meteoric speed they would furnish sufficient heat to keep up the present outflow from the sun as follows: Mercury, four years; Venus, 58 years; the earth, 68 years; Mars, 12 years; Jupiter, 21,000 years; Saturn, 6,200 years; Uranus, 1,400 years and Neptune, 1,200 years; being a total of 30,000 years. The most satisfactory theory to the scientist to account for the sun's heat is that of contraction. Suppose that at one period the sun and our planets were in fine dust scattered through an immense distance, but all tending toward a common center. As the mass would contract, heat would be evolved. A contraction of the present mass of the sun to the extent of 250 feet a year would account for its heat. This might go on for thousands of years without our being able to measure the change. But there is a limit to this contraction, and it is but a few millions of years distant; at the very utmost, if this is the only explanation of the sun's heat, can it last more than 60,000,000 of years. An interesting theory is that one of the Siemen brothers, that the burnt up gases of the sun are thrown off from the equator, and in the hydrocarbon and hydrogen which are supposed to fill outer space, it renews its energy, and then flows back into the poles of the sun, thus keeping up a perpetual supply of fuel.

EASTERN MATERIA-MEDICA.

The Way the Coreans Doctor Themselves and Patients.

Overland Monthly.

Any one acquainted with the Chinese practice and materia medica knows what fantastic methods and ridiculous substances are made use of, and what mysterious compounds are concocted to awe the ignorant. All kinds of vermin, and many parts of animal bodies, as well as strange products of the mineral and vegetable kingdom are laid under tribute. Among remedies in use are *sa-chiang*, or serpent wine. To make this, they catch a snake that has swallowed a toad, drown and leave him to macerate in the wine when at the point of fermentation. For varioloid the remedy is *chujei-mi*, or the blood from a pig's tail, applied when very cold. Hot-air baths or ovens are often efficaciously used. A disease that rages in Corea is gravel or calculus—evidently arising from the use of the drinking water. The native physicians employed a potion which is said to dissolve the stone without a surgical operation. The formula of the remedy is secretly guarded. M. Ferrol, a French missionary, after long and terrible sufferings, was thus relieved in a few hours by a native physician. The general rule is to give all doses in potion. Often 20 or 30 species of plants are boiled together, and the medicinal power dissolved in the decoction. To the resultant compound a name more or less cabalistic is given, and the patient then drinks it off with more or less faith. The shortest road, however, to the sick Corean's heart is by means of well-cooked food, and a toothsome diet which the doctor may order will work wonders. In this prescription the natives have great faith. The common cure-all is ginseng root, which is used in powder, potion, pill, or mixed with other medicines. What quinine is to America ginseng is to the Turanian world. It is regarded as "the first tonic of the universe." And the best specimens will in times of scarcity command the almost fabulous price of $10,000 a pound. It is hard to understand the reason for the great reputation of this root since Western physicians attach slight value to it. It is probable that superstition has much to do with the matter since the Asiatic sees in its shape a close resemblance to the human body, and it is believed to be specially created to relieve the ills of man. Science, however, ascribes its slight influence upon the constitution of Europeans to the wide difference of food habits.

Electricity in Coal Mines.

A new application of the electrical transmission of power has lately been made in the Trafalgar collieries, Forest of Dean, England. From the service a dynamo-electric machine sends, a distance of 500 feet down the shaft, and along the workings, by means of two wires, electricity for an electric motor. The latter sets a pump in motion and forces the water in the mine to the bottom of the shaft, whence it is raised to the surface by an ordinary steam pump. The total vertical lift of the electric pump is 115 feet, but the length of pipe through which the water flows is 500 yards.

American Acorns.

The Germans are importing acorns from Missouri, to improve their Forests.

Skinny Men.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility. $1.

For the Blade.

MY SOUTHERN HOME.

Over the world, wherever I roam,
I think of it still, my bright Southern home;
I long for its lovely magnolia's shade
And the dear little cot, in the flowery glade;
I dream of the bowers and orange groves there
And scent on the breezes the perfumes rare;
In fancy I see the light humming bird flit
As under the shade of the fig-tree I sit,
And the notes of the turtle come soft to my ear
In low, trembling cadence so pleasant to hear,
My visions are filled with the mocking-bird's song
That trills through the forest the Summer night long.
And I taste the cool fruit of the dark, leafy vine
That over the forest-trees loves to entwine;
In fancy once more I'm threading the "brake,"
In fancy I'm floating again on the lake;
I chase the red deer the dense "hamak" through,
And I gather up shells in my little canoe;
I long for a glance at the palm-trees high
And the sea-grape leaves that are quivering nigh,
And the rugged live-oaks that are richly dressed
In air-plants green with a scarlet crest,
While over the ground not far below
The ferns and flowers perpetual grow;
I sigh for the oranges growing there;
I dream of the pine-apples rich and rare;
I covet bananas so ripe and sweet,
And figs that an epicure well might eat;
I dream of the lime like a golden bud,
And the rustling cane with its sugary blood,
The olive that grows like a purple sprite,
And the guava apple large and bright;
I hear once more in fancy sweet
The cry of the brilliant parokeet,
And the red-bird's call as it seeks to take
Its fluttering way through the tangled brake;
The voice of the winds as it sighs through the pines,
With the distant roar of the ocean combines,
To lull with the languor of soft Southern clime
The senses to dreamy repose for a time;
Again on the river's flowing tide,
In a fairy-like yacht I seem to glide,
While the rippling waves hold gentle sway
And the white sails gleam in the sun's bright ray;
And I gaze on the steamers passing by
And the masts of the schooners towering high,
And the fisherman's boats floating round between,
Adding life to the changeful, busy scene.

Over the world, go where I will,
My home in the South is with me still,
And I sigh as I think how far away
From the scenes that I love my footsteps stray;
And I dream again of the happy hours
I have whiled away in the land of flowers.

THE LIME-KILN CLUB.

The Misfortune Which Befel Mrs. Pickles Smith.

Detroit Free Press.

There was a sort of sorrowful look on every face except that of Sandwitch Smith's as the triangle sounded the call to order. It could be easily seen that some sad event had left its imprint on the various minds. The President came in later than usual, and those who regarded him closely noticed that the dye was wearing off his hair in spots, and that his overcoat pocket was turned inside out. He took his accustomed place, motioned to Jews-harp Johnson to cease chewing at the half of a raw turnip, and then said:

"Why dis blanket of sadness upon us dis evenin? What has disserred to kiver us wid dis bed-spread of sorrow?"

Tears started from the eyes of Waydown Beebe, and Giveadam Jones laid his head over upon Trustee Pullback and looked as solemn as a mule who had kicked at a street car driver and missed with both feet.

"Whar am Pickles Smith to-night?" resumed the President. "Dat's de keynote to our sadness. De odder day his wife sent out invitashuns for a card party. She invited only de cream of society, calkerlatin' upon a recherche affair. On de bill of fare fur luncheon was cheese and halibut. Dese articles war' ordered at a grocery in due season an' paid fur wid spot cash. As dey had not reached de house at 7 o'clock, Mrs. Smith buttoned on her bonnet an' ran ober to de grocery to know de reason why. Blinded by de snow an' thinking only of her party, she ran ober an iron fence; knocked down 13 feet ob it, an' bein' so stunned by the collishun dat she laid dar fur half an hour. In dis emergency her hands, feet an ears war' frost-bitten, an' nuffin but de fack dat she happened to keep her mouf shut saved her precious life."

Here Elder Toots cried like a baby with the colic, and the hard-hearted, Sinful Perkins was seen blowing his nose on a blue woolen mitten in a manner to indicate that the corner-stone of his feelings had been knocked out of plumb.

"Her life was spar'd," continued Brother Gardner, "but, oh! dem frost bites! She lies dar on her cottage bedstead, which nebber cost less dan fo' dollars cash down, hands tied up in rags, ears keerfully protected by rolls of cotton batting, an' feet encased in stockin's wich I estimate cost 40 cents a pair in the dead of Summer. Pickles Smith am not heah. He am home huntin' up wood for de stove an' feelin' glad dat his misfortune am no wuss. Our sympathies go out fur her an' fur him, an' I feel shuah dat each one of us will stan' ready to put our hands in our pockets if dar am need of it, an' haul out a sum of money rangin' from 10 cents to half a dollar."

Judge Chewso was on his feet as soon as the President ceased speaking, and offered the following resolution:

Resolved, Dat de present Legislach

Answers to Correspondents

We are obliged to remind our readers that there are certain classes of questions which we cannot undertake to answer, viz.:

1. Those not accompanied by the name of the writer. The name is not required for publication but only as an evidence of good faith. All letters not complying with this rule find their way at once to the waste basket.

2. Legal and medical questions and questions in grammar, etc., etc., etc. We are willing to give all our readers an opportunity to ask and answer the latter, but as we have not the type necessary for publishing algebraic problems and so on.

3. Questions which in the judgment of the editor are not appropriate or proper in the columns of the BLADE. Hundreds of questions come to this Department every week, and the editor must be allowed to exercise his discretion in making selections calculated to promote the general interest.

4. Inquiries as to the standing or reliability of individuals, firms or corporations doing a general business. The BLADE'S endorsement is too valuable to be bestowed indiscriminately, and it is not always possible for us to devote the time necessary to ascertain the standing of an individual or a firm located in a distant part of the country.

Correspondents whose inquiries are not answered within a reasonable time would do well to repeat them. If they still fail to receive an answer they are led to believe that the questions remain unanswered for good and sufficient reasons.

We must request that subscribers will keep all communications for the business and editorial departments of the BLADE entirely separate and distinct, always upon separate leaves. Questions for this department should never be written on the same leaf with letters containing subscriptions or orders for books. Letters intended for this department of the paper should be marked "Correspondents' Department."

D. W. S., St. Edwards, Neb.: Write to Munn & Co., 37 Park Row, New York.

Subscriber, Neosho Falls: Try Lee & Shepard, Boston. They may be able to furnish it.

D. S. C., Houston, Mo.:
Is Ireland free trade equally with England? Yes.

C. S. Frazier, Dunleavy Falls, O., asks some reader of the BLADE to send him the sold song "The Irish Emigrant's Lament."

F. K., Rushville, Ill., wants to know if there is a book giving an expose of the Knights of the Golden Circle, and where it can be obtained.

J. E., Kirby, Mo.: The time served in the army (not exceeding four years) is deducted from the time required to secure a homestead of 160 acres.

Bureu, Joplin, Mo.: We do not know anything about the Chicago agent. In regard to the pension matter, write to the Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C.

L. D., Granby, Iowa:
1. Please tell us whether the house still stands in which Col. Ellsworth was killed. 2. What is the area of the District of Columbia?
1. We think so. 2. Sixty-four square miles.

J. E., Northfield, Iowa:
Please inform me what was done with the body of Booth, the assassin.
It was turned over to his friends for burial in Baltimore.

J. W. V., Minnesota Lake, Minn.:
1. Is Locke (Nasby) a married man? 2. If so, how many children has he? 3. Does his wife accompany him on his European tours? 4. Is James Redpath a Catholic?
1. Yes. 2. Three? 3. No. 4. Think not.

T. L. B. Brooks, Mineral Ridge, Boone Co., Ia., wishes to obtain a copy of the poem beginning "Since times are so hard, I will tell my sweet heart," etc. And also a copy of "Young Grimes."

Some correspondents submit legal questions that can only be determined by the Courts, after years of litigation. It would be useless to express an opinion where learned lawyers and Judges cannot agree.

O. E. F., Caldwell, O.:
1. Please give the postoffice address of Gen. John Pope. 2. Please give a map explaining the Seven Days' retreat, of 1862.
1. A letter addressed to him at Washington will reach him. 2. The BLADE is not engaged in the map business.

S. C. H., Meyersdale, Pa.:
What is good to clean picture frames?
A mixture of three parts of linseed oil and one part spirits of turpentine; put on with a woolen cloth, and when dry, rub with woolen.

F. L., Grandview, Iowa:
Please say where I shall write for circulars and other information about the Woman's Industrial Union, and oblige an old reader of the BLADE.
A letter addressed to the Secretary at either Chicago, Cleveland, Sandusky, New York or Boston, will reach the proper officers.

R. H., Gilman, Ind.:
Who is the proper one at Washington for me to write to find out what fees United States Claim Agents are allowed for collecting back pay and bounty and procuring honorable discharges?

Second Auditor, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

E. W. A., Reynolds, Neb.:
Please tell me where I can obtain information concerning Cornell, Oxford, Edinburg and Moscow Universities.
Address the Presidents, with stamps, unless you want to buy the American or Chambers' Cyclopedia.

R. S., Staunton, Ill.:
Will you please state why the Chinese Empire is called the Celestial Empire?
It is said to be derived from the Chinese words "Tien Chau," that is Heavenly Dynasty, meaning the kingdom ruled over by the dynasty appointed by Heaven.

D. O. F., Lora, Ill.:
1. Can a soldier, with an honorable discharge, obtain a homestead through an agent? 2. Where can I obtain maps, circulars, etc., of Government land in Iowa, Kansas and Missouri?
1. Yes. 2. Address Register Land Office at DesMoines, Iowa; Topeka, Kan.; Springfield, Mo.

Subscriber, Westerville, O.:
1. During the late war a boy ran away from home and enlisted. He served, and was honorably discharged under an assumed name. He now wishes to procure a discharge in his proper name. Can he do so? If so, how? 2. Is Washington's birthday a national holiday?
1. Write to Adjutant General United States Army, Washington, D. C. 2. No.

G. B., Wheaton, Ill.:
Please let me know where I can get reliable information concerning California, Oregon, Washington Territory, Idaho, Montana, Dakota, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, Colorado, Kansas and Nebraska.

Perhaps the State Librarian at the capital of each State, if furnished with stamps, might send some information.

Subscriber, Oxford, O.:
1. Is there any call for copyists? 2. What officers generally employ such? 3. What qualifications are required, wages, and how paid?
1. The supply is in excess of the demand. 2. Public officers, attorneys and others. 3. Fair penmanship, promptness and reliability. There is no fixed scale of wages.

E. T. C., Larned, Kan.:
What use will there be for sorghum cane, after its sorgo is it is unfit for use?
For household purposes, good mucilage may be made by mixing three ounces gum-arabic, three ounces distilled vinegar with one ounce white sugar. Instead of the vinegar, one part acetic acid and five parts water may be substituted.

J. G., Millersburg, O.: Following are names of some poultry papers: American Poultry Yard, Hartford, Conn.; Poultry World, Hartford, Conn.; American Poultry Journal, Chicago; Game Fanciers' Journal, Battle Creek, Mich.; Poultry Monthly, Albany, N. Y.; Pigeon and Poultry Bulletin, New York City; Poultry Nation, Elyria, O.

D. L. D., Richland, Mich.:
Will you please give the address of two or three of the leading health journals?
Medical Review, Washington, D. C.; Woman's Health Journal, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Laws of Life and Journal of Health, Danville, N. Y.; Health and Home, Boston, Mass.; Good Health, Battle Creek, Mich.; Hall's Journal of Health, New York City.

F. E., Waegoner's Ripple, Adams Co., O.:
By what authority did we change the Jewish Sabbath to Sunday?
The statute which may be regarded as the foundation of all the present law on the subject in England and the United States was passed in the reign of Charles II, 1678, though the first civil law for its proper observance was made by Constantine, A. D. 321. The apostles transferred that religious rest observed by the Jews on the Sabbath to Sunday, or the Lord's day.

Subscriber, Junction, O.:
1. You will do me a favor by naming all the railroads that run into Toledo. 2 Also how the water rent is paid and by whom. Who owns the water works, and who built them?
1. Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, five division Wabash Pacific; Dayton & Michigan; Northwestern Ohio; Flint & Pere Marquette; Michigan Central; Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo; Toledo, Ann Arbor & Grand Trunk; Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis; Wheeling & Lake Erie; Ohio Central. 2. Water rent is paid semi-annually in advance by such citizens as order water supplied, the charge being made with reference to size of lot and number of rooms in house. The works were put up and are owned by the city. Three Trustees, elected by the people, manage the works, but they are required to report to the Common Council. The works are now a source of revenue to the city.

A Reader, Paola, Kan.:
How does the Signal Service Bureau predict the kinds of weather?
By receiving reports by telegraph from a great many different points of observation taken at the same hour, those in charge of the central office in Washington are enabled to form an opinion whether storms or fair weather will prevail the next 12 hours. A great deal depends upon the intelligence of those making observations and transmitting reports, while those in charge in Washington get all the credit.

S. A. L., North Rochester:
1. Will you please inform me as to the difference between a fort and a fortress? 2. Give process of brazing iron.
1. A fort is usually only occupied by troops, while a fortress is generally understood to mean a fortified city. 2. The metal must be cleansed by immersion in an acid solution; for new metal this solution should be sulphuric acid and water, but for old metal muriatic acid and water; next scour with sand and cleanse well with water; then immerse in a solution of sulphate of copper, when they acquire a coat of the latter metal. They must then be washed in water.

L. P., Calawissa, Pa.:
Will you please tell me where Lafayette College is?
Easton, Pa. It was chartered in 1826. Besides the usual classical course there is a general course in science; and the following special courses of four years each: 1, engineering, civil, topographical and mechanical; 2, mining engineering and metallurgy; 3, chemistry. Situated in the great mining and manufacturing region, the college has special facilities for affording a scientific and industrial education. It has valuable collections and apparatus and a library of about 9,000 volumes.

S. R. M., Delhi, La.:
Who was St. George, and why called "saint?"
According to some accounts he was born in Epiphania, Cilicia, and was, during the latter years of his life, Bishop of Alexandria. Some historians, however, relate that St. George was a soldier in the service of the Emperor Diocletian, and that he suffered martyrdom along with many others on account of his embracing Christianity. After the crusades the fame of St. George, who was termed by the Greeks "victorious," spread so much that, in the reign of Edward III., he became the patron saint of England. In order to enhance his popularity among the illiterate, the fabulous story of St. George and the Dragon was concocted as a reason for his canonization.

P. D., Waucoma, Iowa:
1. What day of the week did R. B. Hayes take the oath of office? 2. When was Washington voted for? 3. When was the President's salary fixed at $25,000?
1. He was inaugurated on Monday. 2. The Convention which formed the Constitution fixed upon the first Wednesday of January, 1789, for the election of the first Presidential Electors, and the first Wednesday of February of the same year for the election of the first President, and the first Wednesday of March (which was the 4th) for putting the new Government into operation. The election was carried out to the letter, but the Government did not get into operation until the 30th of April. 3. By the first Congress; and it remained the same until 1873, when it was raised to $50,000 per year.

C. F., Tobinsport, Ind.:
1. Are Senators and Representatives paid mileage? 2. What countries are included in the Barbary States in Africa? 3. Are any of them subject to France? 4. What is the capital of West Virginia? 5. Name some good school journals for teachers.
1. Salary, $5,000 per annum; mileage, 20 cents per mile of travel, each annual session, to and from Washington; allowance for stationery and newspapers, $125 per annum; Speaker's salary, $8,000; President of the Senate, $5,000. 2. The Empire of Morocco, the Province of Algeria, and the Baylies of Tunis and Tripoli. 3. Yes. 4. Wheeling. 5. Western Educational Journal, Chicago; Normal Teacher, Danville, Ind.; Primary Teacher, Boston; School Journal, Indianapolis; School Journal, Buffalo; Educational Monthly, Salem, O.; School, Journal, New York; College Journal, Milton, Wis.

T. A. C., Canton, Pa.:
Will you please inform me when grape cuttings should be taken off, how old the wood should be cut, and how should they be kept until it is time to set them out?
In the Autumn, usually with a portion of two-year-old wood. Each cutting should have at least two buds, and be from four to six inches in length. They should be packed in boxes in moist sand or damp moss, and buried out of reach of frost, or put in the cellar, till Spring. Some set them out in the Fall and protect them till Spring with heavy coatings of manure and mulch, but it is not safe in cold climates. The cutting bed should be prepared early in the Fall. For 100 cuttings a bed two rods long and four feet wide, trenched two feet deep, and the compost worked in to the depth of 18 inches. Six inches of the compost with two pecks of ashes will make a good bed. The cuttings should be placed from three to four inches apart in the trench, and the trenches two feet apart.

W. C. S., Mill Village, N. H.:
Will you please inform us who Regina Maria Roche was—whether matron or spinster; where she lived, and when she died; whether it is possible that any one who could produce such one much work, that has sustained itself by its merits through so many generations, exhausted herself, and never accomplished any other literary labor; or, was "The Children of the Abbey" the only one of many deemed worthy of preservation by the book-reading public?
Miss Roche, for many years before her death, lived in retirement on the Mall, Waterford, where she died in 1845. Following are the titles of some of her novels: Vicar of Lansdowne, Maid of the Hamlet, Clermont, Discarded Son, Houses of Osma and Almeria, Monastery of St. Colombe, Treothick Bower, London Tales, Munster Cottage Boy, Bridal of Dunamore, Chapel Castle, Contrast, Nun's Picture, Tradition of the Castle. She was a famous novelist in her day, her female rivals being Mrs. Kelly (afterwards Hedgeland) and Mrs. Radcliffe.

In quirer, Elmwood, Ct.:
1. Is corn meal patentable? 2. Describe process of manufacture. 3. How many towns are there in Minnesota where there are no religious services held?
1. There may be patent machinery connected with the manufacture. 2. Fresh meat cut fine, a small portion of carbonate of soda, and sheep's stomachs, also cut fine, are put into a vessel with water and heated to 113° Fahrenheit; this causes the fat to separate from the cellular tissue, and being subjected to great pressure it separates into a firm stearine and palmitine, and an oil which on cooling has the consistence of butter. This substance (oleomargarine), while liquid, is combined with about its own volume of a mixture of equal parts of milk and water. Some water, in which cows' udders containing milk glands have been digested, is added, with a little annotte for coloring, and the mixture is then churned; on cooling the fatty matter collects in a manner resembling that when cream is churned to butter. The artificial butter is washed with cold water and salted like natural butter. 3. None that we know of.

We receive so many inquiries concerning homestead and pre-emption claims, that we again give place to the following: An unmarried woman of age can take advantage of the benefit of these acts the same as a man. If she marries before she has acquired title, she can proceed to prove up at proper time the same as if she had remained single. In case of the death of the claimant before the title is perfected, his heir or administrators may submit final proof after the heirs have completed the requirements of the law. Settlers can avail themselves of the privileges of these laws but once. Claims are not transferable before the title thereto is acquired. A qualified applicant may take a pre-emption and a tree-culture at the same time, or a homestead and a tree-culture at the same time. As soon as he has proved up on his pre emption, for instance, he can take a homestead, and in that way can get possession of 480 acres within a year of first settlement. All the sons and daughters of age can avail themselves of the benefits of the law.

W. D., Hartford, Mich.:
Will you please give us a little history of the Bank of Venice? State whether it had any specie basis or not.
The Bank of Venice, the first establishment of the kind in Europe, was founded in 1171, and owed its existence to wars and the necessity for the Government obtaining the means for conducting them. Having exhausted every other resource, the State was obliged to resort to a forced loan from its most opulent citizens. Then was organized the Chamber of Loans, which by degrees assumed the form under which, as the Bank of Venice, "it was for many ages the admiration of Europe, the chief instrument of Venetian finance, and the chief facility of a commerce not surpassed by that of any European nation." Funds once deposited in the bank could not be withdrawn, but were transferable at the pleasure of the owners upon its books. So thoroughly did the bank credits become the means through and by which the financial operations of the people were conducted, that during its entire existence, with but slight exceptions, these credits were at a premium over coins, which latter were clipped and worn, as well as of various countries, and uncertain values. It continued in existence without interruption until the overthrow of the Republic, in 1797, by the revolutionary army of France. The money of account of the Bank of Venice had no coins to correspond with it, and the value of all coins was expressed in it.

G. N. W., Great Bend, Kan.:
1. Please state how neat's foot oil is prepared? 2. Give a remedy for horse's legs swelling in Winter. 3. Give a short sketch of the last days of King Henry IV.
1. Neat's-foot oil is obtained by boiling neat's-foot, tripe, etc., in water. To refine it, put a quart of the oil with one-half pound bright lead shavings and one-half pound quicklime pounded, into a glass bottle; let it stand in the sun and light for two or three weeks, then put the oil and lime into a sauce-pan with one-half pound washing soda, boil gently 15 minutes, then set in the coldest places possible till the next day, when it will be found congealed; place it into a filter of white blotting paper, place a clean glass bottle under the filter, and you will get the finest oil, suitable for the most delicate machinery. It must be perfectly cold while filtering, or the soda will go through. 2. If the swelling is decided and the pain severe, a narrow-bladed bistoury should be introduced beneath the skin and the periosteum freely cut, so as to allow its contents to escape. This is to be followed by warm and soothing fermentations, as hot water containing a tablespoonful of laudanum to the pint; later by cold water dressing, and if healing is not prompt a blister should be applied to the part. A smart purgative is required, followed by small, repeated doses of aconite (20 drops of the tincture of the root three or four times a day), low diet, and the animal be kept as quiet as possible. In the less severe forms incisions are not called for, and the cold applications may be employed from the outset, succeeded by blisters, if needed. 3. He was afflicted with leprosy and epilepsy, and died of a fit in Westminster Abbey, March 20, 1413, aged 47 years. (We have no knowledge of the book you ask about; write Lee & Shepard, Boston. Your other questions have been answered.)

A. J. D., DesMoines, Iowa:
Will you tell us something about the gypsies—how they got their name, where they come from, etc?
They seem to have migrated into Europe from the East, at the beginning of the 15th century, and first appeared in France in 1427, representing themselves as Christian penitents, driven out of Egypt by the Saracens. They were more than 120 in number, and, according to a French writer, "they had their ears pierced, from which depended a ring of silver; their hair was black and crispy, and their women filthy to a degree, and were sorceresses, who told fortunes." They and their people, who arrived in great numbers, obtained permission to remain in the kingdom; but after a short while, on account of their idleness and depredations, terrible laws were enacted in order to suppress them and drive them from the country. The name of "Bohemian" was given to them by the French, probably because a large number of them had come into France through Bohemia. Many, in consequence of the severity shown towards them, were driven back into the woods and forests of the same country; others passed into Germany and Hungary, while bands of others swarmed over the Pyrenees, and poured down upon the plains of Spain. The names by which the gypsies are known differ with the country in which they are found, although, with one or two exceptions, not materially. In Russia they are styled Yigani; in Turkey and Persia, Yingarri; and in Germany, Zigenner, all which words apparently spring from the same root, probably "Zincali" a term by which these people, and especially those of Spain, sometimes designate themselves, and the meaning of which is supposed to be "the black men of Zend or Ind." The Zigani are found in all parts of Russia except in the government of St. Petersburg, from which they have been banished. In Moscow, however, they have given up their wandering habits, and inhabit stately houses and go abroad in elegant carriages. The Calgany, or Hungarian gypsies, live in rags and filth, but are merry and fond of music. There, as here, they follow fortune-telling, and both sexes are incorrigible thieves. Dabbling in sorcery has always been a profession of the gypsies in all times and countries, and is especially the province of females.

O. V. L., Camden, Ena., wishes to obtain a copy of the poem entitled, "You Didn't Put Flowers on my Papa's Grave." I sent you some time ago four of this poem, but for reasons best known to yourself the letter remained unnoticed. Please do not treat this request in the same manner, and you will greatly oblige.
Your former letter said "please do not publish my letter or name." How could any one send the poem to you without knowing your name or address? Since then we have procured a copy and give it below:

With sable-draped banners and slow, measured tread,
The flower-laden ranks pass the gates of the dead;
And seeking each mound where a comrade's form rests,
Leave tear-bedewed garlands to bloom on his breast.
Ended at last is the labor of love—
Once more through the gateway the saddened lines move.
A wailing of music, a sobbing of grief,
Falls low on the ear of the battle-scarred chief.
Close crouched by the portals a sunny-haired child
Besought him in accents which grief rendered wild.

"Oh, sir! He was good and they say he died brave—
Why? why! did you pass by my dear papa's grave?
I know he was poor, but as kind and as true
As ever marched into the battle with you—
His grave be no trouble, no aloof marks the spot.
You may not have seen it. Oh, say you did not!
For my poor heart will break if you know he was there,
And thought him too lowly your offerings to share.
He didn't die lowly—he poured his heart's blood
In rich crimson streams from the top-crowning bud
Of the breastworks which stood in the front of the fight—
And died shouting 'Onward! for God and the right!'
O'er all your dead comrades your bright garlands wave,
But you haven't put ONE on MY papa's grave.
If mamma were living—but she, too, is dead,
Her weary heart broke when dear papa died."

"Battalion! file left! countermarch!" cried the chief;
"This young orphaned maid hath full cause for her grief."
Then up in his arms from the hot dusty street
He lifted the maiden, while in through the gate
The long line repasses, and many an eye
Pays tribute of tears to the lone orphan's sigh.
"This way it is—here, sir—right under this tree;
They lie close together, with just room for me."
"Halt! cover with roses each lowly green mound,
A love worthy as this makes those graves hallowed ground."

"Oh! thank you, kind sir. I ne'er can repay
The kindness you've shown little Nellie to-day;
But I'll pray for you love each day while I live;
'Tis all that a poor soldier's orphan can give.
I shall see papa soon, and dear mamma, too—
I dreamed so last night, and I know I will come
before;
And they will both bless you, I know, when I tell
How you folded your arms round their dear little Nell—
How you cheered her sad heart and soothed it to rest,
And hushed its wild throbs on your strong, noble breast;
And when this kind angels shall call you to come
We'll welcome you there to our beautiful home
Where death never comes, his black banners to wave,
And the beautiful flowers ne'er weep o'er a grave."

Postoffice Address Wanted.

By J. W. Meek, Wilson, Kan., of John Stewart and Jacob Clark, Co. D, 75th O. V. I.

By J. M. Wood, Pine River, Wis., of Joseph Thompson and David Yont, 4th U. S. Cav.

By L. L. Laughlin, Bowenton, Colo., of any member of William Laughlin's family; last heard from in Missouri. Also of any member of Co. H, 130th Ill. Vols.

By J. W. Fenquay, Constant, Kan., of Dr. Gunder, who had charge of the Sixth Ward, Knoxville Hospital, from August to December, 1864.

By Wm. Wells, Murrayville, Ill., of Timothy Dunzer, last heard from in Nebraska.

By —— Kimball, Box 229, Benton Harbor, Mich., of Hedgman Jeffers, Wardmaster of Ward 9, Lexington, Ky., Hospital.

By D. E. Jordan, Wheeling, W. Va., of any comrades of Co. K, 15th U. S. Inf.

By G. R. Blackwood, Hunnewell, Mo., of Sylvanus Eggleston, supposed to be in Texas.

By Hartley & Bros., Meyersdale, Pa., of Capt. Carroll, Co. C, 6th Va. Cav., Federal Army.

By J. B. Clark, Appleton, O., of Alonzo Gibbs.

By Mrs. A. R. Allen, Mt. Vernon, Ill., of her sister, maiden name Marietta Meyers.

By H. F. Gieskieng, Blairstown, Iowa, of any member of Co. L, 12th Pa. Cav.

By E. L. Belnap, Simons, Ashtabula Co., O., of S. S. Robinson, Asa Bowersock, or E. H. Gregg, all of Co. C, 10th Kan. Inf.

By W. S. Gardner, of Malden, Mo., of E. Murdock, who served through the war in the 1st Ala. Cav. under Col. George E. Spencer.

Walnut Leaf Hair Restorer

It is entirely different from all others. It is as clear as water, and as its name indicates is a perfect Vegetable Hair Restorer. It will immediately free the head from all dandruff, restore gray hair to its natural color, and produce a new growth where it has fallen off. It does not in any manner affect the health, which Sulphur, Sugar of Lead and Nitrate of Silver preparations have done. It will change light or faded hair in a few days to a beautiful glossy brown. Ask your druggist for it. Each bottle is warranted. MORRISON, PLUMMER & CO., Wholesale Agents, Chicago, Ills., and C. N. CRITTENTON, New York.

Delayed Subscriptions.

It sometimes happens that persons order the BLADE mailed to them and fail to receive after a reasonable time has elapsed. Why this is will readily be seen from the following list of persons sending money for the BLADE and failing either to sign their names or give their address:

Letter containing 20c, signed by Andrew Cable, no postoffice, County or State.
Letter containing $3 for 11 names, signed J. Preston, no postoffice, County or State.
Letter containing 10c, signed A. Davis, no postoffice, County or State.
Letter dated at Flat Rock, no County or State, containing 30c, to pay for BLADE for B. Moor, signed Nicholas Auer.
Letter containing 90c, no postoffice, County or state, signed Dixon Bartley.
Letter containing 15c; wants Blade commencing November 20; no name or address.
Letter containing $1, signed Mrs. D. Jeffers, no address.
Letter containing $1, signed Mrs. K. M. French, no address.
Letter containing $1, stamped Madison, O., no name or address.
Letter containing $3, dated at Sugar Grove Farm, no County or State, to pay for paper for A. J. Hill, L. Smith and J. Carter, to ; to Dry-town, no County or State, signed by G. W. Cole.
Letter containing $1, postmarked North Topeka Station, Topeka, Kan., no name or address.
Letter containing $2, dated at Union City, no County or State, papers ordered for G. Hixson and Mrs. L. Miller.
Letter containing $1, dated at Sidney, no County or State, signed L. Bothwell.
Letter containing $1.50 for papers for John A. T. Reid and Joseph S. Reid, no address.
Letter containing $1, dated at Girard, no County or State, signed by John W. Lindsy.
Letter containing $1, dated at Harvey, no County or State, signed by Mrs. E. White.
Letter containing $1, from Hutchinson, Kan., time expired February 2, no name.
Letter containing $1, from Rosefield, Ill., no name or address.
Letter containing $1, paper ordered for C. P. Smith, no address.
Letter containing $1, signed W. F. Dalton, no address.
Letter containing $1, dated at Frankfort, no County or State, signed by A. S. Dow.
Letter containing 75c, dated at Goshen, no County or State, signed G. G. Curtis, Box 871.
Letter containing $1, dated at Rutland, no County or State, to pay for Blade for E. Martin, signed J. E. Wells, P. M.
Letter containing $1, dated Track Department, Texas & Pac. Ry., signed Chas. Newbert, no address.
Letter containing $1, signed C. B. Schutt, no address.
Letter containing $1, signed Jane Englehart, no address.
Letter containing $1, signed Francis Kibbey, no address.
Letter containing $1, signed J. A. Hargrave, no address.
Letter containing 95 cents for Blade for H. K. Mooney, signed by N. Thomas, P. M., no address.
Letter containing 90, signed A. J. Wood, no address.

"QUINNIPIACS."

A Quick, Cheap and Easy Way to Secure Degrees in Masonry.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 22.—Great indignation prevails among higher degree Masons here and elsewhere in the State because of the doings of an alleged clandestine Masonic organization that has been conferring degrees up to the thirty-third, despite the fact that they are not recognized by the highest Masonic authority in the land, the Supreme Council of the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction. The irregular organization is headed by five advanced Masons, who were recently expelled from the Supreme Council to which they belonged because they had assumed power that did not belong to them. What is known as the Quinnipiac bodies have been formed, and these have proceeded to confer all the higher degrees of Freemasonry, despite the protests of the regular bodies. The Quinnipiac bodies started in New York State a year or two ago, and soon gained a foothold in this city, and then spread to Massachusetts. Said a prominent Mason here: "They confer the degrees from the third to the 33d in an evening or two for about $15, while to go through the regular bodies takes about two months and costs $100. I don't know why those seceders are wrong as they are, except that some have grievances against the regularly constituted authority, others want to get the higher degrees cheaply and quickly as the years go, and others again have no hope of getting the coveted 33d degree by remaining with us, and so they launched out and formed this bastard and clandestine organization. We recognize them so far as the three blue-lodge degrees of entered apprentice, fellow-craft, and Master Mason are concerned, but after that the Quinnipiac lodges go on and confer degrees on their own book. Hats are recognized by no true Masons. In Massachusetts, however, the Grand Lodge of the State has declared that anyone who shall have anything to do with these Quinnipiac bodies shall forfeit all the rights and privileges of a Mason, which would throw the member out of the blue lodge, and we shall come to that yet here and in New York. These bodies are, I am informed by an Supreme Council at all, while our bodies are fully recognized by the 22 Supreme Councils of the world." The speaker went on to say that Masons young in the order should be warned against joining the objectionable off-shoots from the regular bodies. Upon inquiry, however, a reporter learned that quite a number of men prominent as citizens if not as Free Masons have become identified with the Quinnipiac bodies, and that they were constantly growing, notwithstanding the anathemas of the so-called regular bodies.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary, the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Too Much Laudanum.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 22.—Dr. J. A. Peters, editor of the St. Louis Druggist, was found in a dying condition by a private watchman about 6 o'clock this morning. He was removed to a saloon near by, where he died. Dr. Peters came here from New York last September to take editorial charge of the Druggist. He was addicted to the use of laudanum. A week ago Monday he disappeared and was not heard of for a week. When heard of he had been on one of his regular narcotic debauches. After his appearance he was extremely nervous and badly disordered. This probably induced him to leave his boarding house early this morning for a walk, which resulted in his death. Dr. Peters was about 50 years old, and during the war was a surgeon in the army.

Death of a Millionaire.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 22.—Robert A. Packer, eldest son of the late Judge Asa Packer, of Mauch Chunk, Pa., died near this city Tuesday night. He was president of several railway and mining companies of Pennsylvania. He was a very wealthy and influential gentleman, his income being nearly $2,000,000 annually. His brother, Harry Packer, sailed for Europe only a few weeks ago. His property was left in trust by his father, and amounts to about $12,000,000. It is now to be divided among his wife, brother and sister.

Confidential Clerk and $55,500 Gone.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—At a late hour last night a rumor that the banking house of Preston, Keene & Co. had failed was traced and found to be untrue. It was learned, however, that F. M. Kerr, a confidential clerk, who had been in the firm's employ for 15 years, had decamped, taking with him $55,500 in cash and $55,000 in United States bonds belonging to his employers. Kerr's whereabouts are not known, but it is suspected that he is in Canada. He was the son of a Presbyterian minister, and all evidence was placed in him. The loss will not affect the firm in any way, as the bank still shows a surplus of $200,000 above its authorized capital.

A Heavenly Wonder.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 20.—A very remarkable meteorological phenomenon was seen here last night, and caused a good deal of wonderment. The moon was surrounded by a magnificent halo of great diameter and beauty, while north of it, and intersecting it a good third, was another halo of equal brilliancy and beauty.

People are killed by coughs that Hale's Honey of Horchound and Tar would cure. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

A Distracted Millionaire.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—In the case of the alleged insanity of Hon. Perry H. Smith, the well known politician and millionaire, the jury this afternoon brought in a verdict to the effect that he is a distracted person. A motion for the appointment of a conservator for his estate will be made in a few days.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Civil Service Commissioners Appointed—Contested Elections—Pres. Arthur.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Nominations—For Civil Service Commissioners, Dorman B. Eaton, of New York; John M. Gregory, of Illinois; Leroy D. Thoman, of Ohio; Joseph E. Decarricarte, United States Consul at Corrunna; Warren Perrin Sutton, of Michigan, United States Consul at Matamoras.

A favorable report was submitted to the House to-day from the Committee on Elections upon the bill to pay the expenses in the contested election cases of the Forty-seventh Congress. Seven thousand dollars were added to the bill as originally reported. The bill to pay Frost (Mo.) $10,000 and Sessinghaus $16,000 will not be reported, but it is understood that an additional re-imbursement will be asked in the deficiency bill in their cases.

Pres. Arthur, Mrs. McElroy, Attorney General Brewster and Mrs. Brewster to-night attended the performance of "William Tell," given by the Col. Mapleson Opera Company at the National Theater, entering the house just after the overture, and as the orchestra were beginning the prelude to the first scene. The party was discovered by Signor Arditi as they were being seated, the band was stopped and when it struck up again it was "Hail Columbia." At the conclusion of the National air, the audience cheered the President tumultuously, the recognition being the most cordial ever extended him on any similar occasion.

The Commissioner of Railroads makes the liabilities of the Union Pacific $219,065,-742; assets, $220,980,881; surplus, $8,815,139. It is claimed by the company that this statement does them injustice by conveying a false impression concerning the floating debt, in that it does not state proper offsets. Their own statement of the floating debt is as follows: Floating debt, as per report of the Commissioner of Railroads for June 30, 1882, $10,754,891; to which should be added interest on first mortgage bonds, $1,422,485; interest on other funded debts, $213,929; dividends unpaid, $1,123,871; called bonds not presented for payment, $47,000; U. S., $2,613,686; gross amount of floating or unfunded debts, $13,308,852; against which the resources of the company, excluding investment accounts and bonds and stocks of other companies applicable thereto were as follows: Total, $10,502,815; floating debt June 30, 1882, $2,735,772.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—A representative of the Associated Press called upon Lieutenant Commander Gorringe this morning and asked him whether it was true he had tendered his resignation as an officer of the United States Navy. He replied he had done so, but the President had not yet accepted his resignation, and that there had been a sharp correspondence between him and Chandler. "The attack upon me was without excuse, as will appear when the correspondence is published, unless he was himself acting in his official capacity in private interests."

Question—"When did you make up your mind to tender your resignation?"

Answer—"When I received the Secretary's letter of February 10, which was grossly insulting to me as an officer and a man, and I determined to have redress. My reply to his letter elicited no response, except, in the course of several days, a peremptory order to come to Washington and await further orders. I came to Washington, and upon inquiry at the Department found it was impossible for me to get redress as long as I remained an officer and subject to his control; and as I was determined to have redress I resigned in order that I might seek it from the highest authority."

The Senate Committee on Commerce took final action on the shipping bill to-day, and ordered a favorable report be made upon it to the Senate. The committee have amended the bill by striking out the first section, which delegate to Collectors of Ports the duties now performed by Shipping Commissioners, and have also added a section which authorizes the Postmaster General to contract for the carriage of mails in ocean steamers of American register, provided he shall pay not exceeding $1 per mile for such service and shall not exceed $1,500,000 per annum. Due notice to be given by advertisement, and contracts will be awarded to the lowest bidder regardless of the size of the vessel, only provided that the vessel is American register and owned and run by Americans. The section also contains a provision that a draw-back equal to the amount due shall be allowed on foreign materials imported and used in the construction and repair of American vessels.

The caucus of the Republican members of the House resulted in the adoption of a resolution that Republican members of the House shall vote for non-concurrence in the Senate amendments to the revenue bill, which has been made the basis of the Senate Tariff bill. This action, however, did not settle the principal difficulty in the way of getting the bill before the House. The Committee as proposed, and no decision was reached in regard to such a change of rules as would obviate this difficulty. It is understood that the failure of the caucus to decide upon any new rule for attainment of the desired object leaves it necessary to canvass the party in the House for the purpose of ascertaining how non-concurrence is to be brought about, and the Republicans of the same time be kept together. The Committee on Rules has hesitated, hitherto, to act because they were not sure that the majority would stand by the proposition to vote for non-concurrence. The meeting to-morrow, however, may result in an agreement to report the rule which will effect the desired object.

The reception and banquet of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, tendered by the ladies this evening, in observance of Washington's birthday, was one of the most brilliant affairs of the season. The President, who is a member of the order, was present, accompanied by Mrs. McElroy. All prominent officers of the army, navy and volunteers participated in the affair, and were accompanied by the ladies of their families.

Ben. Butler's Way.

BOSTON, Feb. 20.—Gov. Butler and the Executive Council Prison Commission visited the State prison to-day. The Governor, addressing the prisoners, said: "I did not remove the old Warden on account of anything he did to you, because I always hear both sides. I took care not to hear your side until I got ready to hear his; but before I got ready to hear his he had done some things in disobedience of orders of mine, which caused me to remove him."

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THE WEEKLY BLADE.

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Pubs.

D. R. LOCKE, Editor.
JOHN McELROY, Associate Editor.

TOLEDO, THURSDAY, March 1.

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TOLEDO, O.

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"NASBY" REVIVED.

A New Series of the Old-Fashioned Nasby Letters.

We have a most gratifying announcement to make to the readers and those who love the Old BLADE. It is that early in May Mr. LOCKE will begin another series of his world-famous "Nasby Letters."

These letters have a never-failing interest, and they are welcomed wherever the English language is spoken. Every one of them is eagerly copied by other papers as soon as they appear in the BLADE. The new series will have all the keen point and biting satire of the best efforts of former days, which has made "Nasby" a household word in every family circle in the Nation.

Circulation Last Week, 83,000.

THE WEEKLY BLADE AT $1.

Our recent reduction in price makes the WEEKLY BLADE the cheapest paper in the world. By comparison with other papers, our readers will find that we give more in a year for $1, than is possible to obtain elsewhere. The BLADE is not thrown together, but every line of it is carefully edited, and each week we give some special features well worth the price of a year's subscription.

AGENTS COMMISSION.

Some of our agents seem to have the impression that we do not allow a commission to agents on the WEEKLY BLADE. The fact is we accept clubs of 11 names one year for $10, making an average of 91 cents each copy, which is as low as so large a paper can be afforded. We require however $1 per copy remitted with orders for the first 10 copies, after which the 11th copy can be claimed free. The agent may sell the 11th copy, or retain it for his own use. The BLADE being so popular and well known, the nine cents commission we allow will pay the agent better than 10 or 15 cents commission on the ordinary Weekly. A nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling.

"THE RED ACORN."

The announcement that Mr. JOHN MCELROY has a new war story in the press of HENRY A. SUMNER & Co., Chicago, will excite the liveliest interest among the thousands who read his "Andersonville," "File of Infantrymen," etc., with so much eagerness.

The "Red Acorn" is pronounced by competent judges to be much superior to anything that Mr. MCELROY has ever written. It is a vividly realistic story, full of humor, pathos, and magnificent description. It opens with the outbreak of the war, several of its characters are members of an Ohio regiment that enters the Army of Cumberland, and participate in its glorious career. Several interesting Kentucky mountaineers are introduced, and play an important part in the story.

An outline of the book originally appeared in the BLADE under the name "More Pangs and Fears." It has since been entirely re-written, and greatly extended. The book though gotten up in fine style sells for $1. See announcement in advertising columns.

SINCE November 1 the number of hogs slaughtered in Chicago is 2,431,000.

GERMANY is sending money to this country, for the relief of the Ohio river flood-sufferers.

THE rainy weather through the West and Southwest the latter part of last week makes another flood probable in some portions of the country.

Two little children, a girl of three years, and a boy of five, landed in New York from Liverpool the other day, having come across the ocean alone, as steerage passengers.

IF "sportsmen" must have live birds for their matches they should select the noisy, mischievous little sparrows for slaughter instead of the useful pigeon, which is the farmer's friend and a pleasure to all.

THE recreancy of CAREY is the customary history of Irish troubles. There has always been some traitor to betray his countrymen, foil their conspiracies, and bring down the vengeance of the British upon the leaders.

FIVE BOOKS FOR $2.

We are still sending five cloth bound novels for $2. So cheap are these books that those ordering once are sure to order again. Send 50 cents for a single volumne. Baron Munchausen, 60 cents.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

As we go to press the Forty-Seventh Congress is in the last acts of dissolution. By the time this paper reaches many of its readers the Congress will have joined its 46 predecessors in history. What rank it will take there cannot be told until we can pass upon the summing up of its work. So far it has been a clean, reasonably industrious body, with more than an average share of ability. It has a world of important work to dispose of in the last few hours of its life. The modification of the Tariff, and the reduction of the Internal Revenue are gigantic tasks. Congress has done much labor on them, some of it very good, some futile and wasteful, some positively bad. It all depends upon the shape being given this work now, whether the whole can be praised or must be denounced. If a fair, equitable Tariff bill is passed, and a just reduction of the Internal Revenue, together with appropriation bills free from jobs and wastes the Forty-Seventh Congress will appear in history as one of the best the country has ever had. If, however, it fails to do this—if it fails to pass the bills the country urgently demands, or if it passes them in a shape to work harmfully and badly, it will receive a terrific amount of very just condemnation.

ON Tuesday of last week the Senate passed the Internal Revenue and Tariff bill by a decided vote, only one Republican Senator voting against it and eight Democratic Senators voting for it. The SHERMAN amendments increasing the duties on wool and amendments contemplating a horizontal reduction of duties were defeated. Several amendments of no great significance were adopted.

On Wednesday the Republican members of the House took into earnest consideration the difficulties confronting the fiscal legislation and sought a way out of them. A large portion of these were parliamentary obstacles to enumerate which would take too large a share of our space. One part of these related to the prerogative of the House to originate all bills of revenue, whereas to vote for the Senate Bill, which was the only one completed and ready for action, would be to recognize that the Senate has an equal right to originate bills of finance.

On Thursday evening the Republican members of the House held a caucus at which it was decided to submit the Tariff to a Conference Committee of five Senators and five Representatives.

On Friday there was a more hopeful feeling among the friends of the Tariff revision, as it was felt to be not improbable that the bill passed by the Senate and then on the table in the House would be sent to a Conference Committee. The Naval Appropriation bill was passed by the Senate. The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole in the House. On motion of Mr. MCCOOK, of New York, the proviso authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to lease portions of the Yellowstone Park was stricken out, and an amendment prohibiting the Secretary from leasing any portion of the park to any person for any purpose whatever was adopted.

On Saturday the Senate passed the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill. The Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill was passed in the House.

The final struggle on the Tariff began on Monday morning. Soon after the House met the Senate, whose attention has been several times drawn since the passage of its bill to errors in it, recalled the measure, and it was taken back. The Clerk was instructed to put in a number of commas and other punctuation marks, the expurgation of which in engrossing had practically invalidated the whole measure, and at 2 o'clock it was returned to the House with a few of the most palpable, ragged, and fluttering edges trimmed down. No material change was made in the body of the bill. It returned of course, to the Speaker's table. For four hours the House transacted other business; a couple of District bills were passed under the Pound rule, and a bill abrogating certain features of the fisheries treaty considered under the call of Committees. A call of States resulted in the introduction of a large batch of bills. Mr. RANDALL led off in the Democratic plan of obstruction, by demanding a consideration of the River and Harbor Bill. CARLISLE followed with a motion to adjourn, which had to be voted upon, and by this and other devices, interspersed with an excited debate filibustered the time away until 11 o'clock at night, when the House adjourned.

Tuesday morning was similarly frittered away, though the persistence of the Republicans seemed to be telling against the Democratic obstructionists.

The Congress will expire on next Sunday at 12 o'clock. By working incessantly, with but a few hours each day for sleep, it will be possible for the work to be rounded up with reasonable symmetry, and for this we must ardently hope, since the prosperity of the country is largely dependent upon it.

THE arrangements for the trial of the 21 prisoners who were last week committed for the murder of Lord CAVENDISH and Mr. BURKE, are made for March. It is to take place before a special commission of three judges instead of a jury. The reason for this is that as each prisoner can challenge 20 jurymen, the panel might be exhausted before the requisite number could be obtained. The counsel for the Crown hope to establish the identity of the man referred to by Carey as "Number 1," about whom many facts are known. As a result of the disclosures rumors of the probable arrest of several persons connected with the Land League are current in London. The London *Times* thinks that, in view of the revelations, a thorough examination of the Land League finances should be made.

CONSIDERABLE excitement was caused in the House of Commons by a violent attack made by Mr. FORSTER upon Mr. PARNELL. The speech was full of violent personal abuse, of accusations that the latter had been a leader in an agitation that had organized and incited outrage and murder, had allowed Land League funds to be diverted to the support of assassins, and much more of the same sort. Mr. PARNELL retained his temper and made no reply, seeming to say by his silence that he utterly defied the attack, and would trust to his past and future work to answer his enemy.

SPAIN has been disturbed by the discovery of the existence of societies in Andalusia to destroy the rights of property and to exterminate citizens who owned land. They number 1,000 members, and include persons of considerable social standing. These societies were organized by an international member, and were discovered through the confession of the Master of the Jurez branch which declined the task of murdering to carry out the plot. Arrests have already reached 500. The Government is determined to deal severely with the leaders and to suppress the societies entirely.

THE preparations for the coronation of the Czar are proceeding in Russia, but there is still time for the Government to be vigilant in watching for any indications of a revolutionary character. The latest movement was to suspend the *Golos*, a leading St. Petersburg paper, for daring to discuss State institutions in a way considered incendiary. It will not be allowed to be published again in six months.

EXPERIENCE VERSUS THEORY.

One of the neatest and truest of epigrams says that "History is Philosophy teaching by example."

There is a vast amount of truth compressed into this pithy little sentence. It sums up the whole matter. No theory, no speculation, no matter how ingenious and seductive, is of any value whatever if it will not bear the test of the touchstone of history. When we apply to any doctrine or teaching the test of how it has resulted when applied practically in some previous instance, we have secured a verdict which cannot be questioned, and from which there is no appeal.

The application of this test is the most crushing rejoinder to the extravagant theories of the Free Traders. When they declaim upon the superior virtues of their favorite political nostrum, and ask us to subvert the whole commercial fabric of the country in order to make it prevail, we can answer them most overwhelmingly by pointing to the history of the Nation.

We ought perhaps to go farther and say the history of the world.

We make these assertions, and challenge contradiction upon them:

1. No country ever rose to commercial supremacy without the aid of a Protective Tariff.

2. The countries of the world which to-day are enjoying the highest prosperity are those which have built themselves up by a wise and strict protection of their manufactures and trade from foreign competition.

3. Free Trade is an abstraction, an ideality, which is only taught by Nations so far as it will help mislead other Nations, and overreach them in matters of commercial policy.

4. This country has had its greatest prosperity under a high Protective Tariff. It has had its least prosperity under a low Tariff.

5. No country has ever had such an astonishing development as this since the enactment of the present Tariff, 20 years ago. In spite of all reverses, in spite of the waste and distraction of the war, in spite of the vast inconvenience of a greatly depreciated currency, it has had a material and moral development since 1861 that has astonished the world.

6. Since the beginning of our history the rule has been invariable that the country has made a vigorous, steady and healthful advance under the kindly stimulus of Protection, while this advance has been stopt, and a retrograde movement established whenever the Democrats have gained the power to tinker with the Tariff, and reduce it.

Now, therefore,—

Since continually increasing prosperity has ever followed a steady adherence to the protective policy,—

And—

Since disaster has invariably followed abandonment of Protection,—

Why should we exchange that which experience has shown to be so good, for what experience has equally shown to be an almost certain evil?

THE DEVOURING FLAMES.

In no country in the world are there such immense losses by fire as in the United States in proportion to the population. In 1882 fully $90,000,000 worth of property passed away into smoke and ashes, and if 1883 holds out as it has begun, the destruction will be even greater. Russia has about twice the number of people, and last year's losses footed up $100,000,000. England burned up $45,000,000 worth, Germany $30,000,000 and France $15,000,000. The comparative immunity of the latter is owing to the great care in the construction of buildings, and the severe inspection which is given to every one as soon as completed before it is allowed to be considered ready to leave the builders' hands.

In this country, as everybody knows, houses are begun to-day and finished to-morrow. The story told of the man who went to sleep upon the ashes of a block destroyed by the great fire in Chicago, and waked the next morning to find an immense brick structure over him is told as an evidence of the enterprise of this people, but it is also a grim sarcasm upon the haste with which such buildings are allowed to be brought into existence. Enterprise and industry can accomplish wonders, but they must stop at miracles. It is absolutely impossible to put together wood, brick, stone and mortar so as to be fire-proof, or even approaching it, in so short a space of time. That it is done simply shows a looseness in the law or in its execution, and makes possible such horrors as have thrilled the country within the past few months.

The consequence of haste in building, of inadequate means for putting out fires in new parts of the country is the calling into existence of the innumerable Fire Insurance Companies. It is estimated that the United States pays yearly about $60,000,000 in premiums while all the rest of the civilized world pays less than $100,000,000. Foreign companies are constantly competing with our own, and no wonder, for there is so much more of a field for their operations.

Of course there is a constant improvement in the way of fire proof buildings and efficient Fire Departments in the large Cities, and doubtless will continue to be. But in opposition to that fact is that one of the constant immigration into this country, and the building up of Towns in a short space of time composed of frame buildings that the flames can sweep through when once started with little hindrance. There is, therefore, little prospect of a diminution of the aggregate of losses or of premiums paid for insurance for some years to come. The only thing that can be done is to insist upon more care in the construction of buildings in the crowded centers of population, which will make such sweeping conflagrations impossible.

NASBY IN EXILE.

Agents are meeting with good success in canvassing for this elegant subscription book. Anybody can sell the book and make a clear profit of $5 to $10 per day. It costs but $1 for an outfit. Address LOCKE PUBLISHING CO., Toledo, O., for circulars of description.

NEW YORK'S COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

THE BLADE has often urged the necessity of a compulsory education law in all of the States in order to prevent any further growth of illiteracy. A country whose laws are so emphatically for the people, and made by the people cannot afford ignorance in her masses. Every male citizen who cannot read and write adds to the danger of vital mistakes in government, for he holds in his hand a power that may be the weighted one to elect or reject the "man for the place." An illiterate woman exerts an influence no less potent altho not so direct, and therefore it is equally important that she be educated.

Of course, it appears at first thought that with our free system of public schools few would stay away from or reject the advantages which would place them on a par with their richer neighbors, unless the force of circumstances compelled it, but facts show that among some of the poorer classes little effort is made by the parents to compel the children to attend school, and if the public does not defend itself by a law of compulsion they will not go.

New York has now had a compulsory education law for about five years, and the result has been a considerable diminution of juvenile crime. During the five years previous to its enactment, 1,223 delinquents were, on an average, arrested each year. During the same length of time since, the average has diminished to 868 a year, and last year there were but 717 arrests. In considering these figures, it must also be remembered that the City's population has been increasing, so that allowing for that it is estimated that the decrease of juvenile crime is at least 36 per cent. During this time only 12 persons have been employed to look after the truants among 150,000 children.

These facts are eloquent of the success of this law. It has diminished not only the amount of juvenile crime but the number who would have grown up into lives of viciousness. It takes but a few years of good or evil influences to shape the future lives of children, and to give them desires for action which will make them blessings or curses to the community in which they live. New York is now reaping and she will continue to reap the benefits of this compulsory act which obliges all of her children to receive instruction for a certain portion of each year, and it would be well if every other part of the United States could be placed in the same condition.

NIAGARA FALLS.

The United States has now past the period when a grinding economy is necessary in its public expenditures. It has abundance of wealth which is growing every day, a prosperous, well governed people, who are advancing in culture year by year. The time when it is a struggle to maintain life is passed, and now the nation is in a condition, while energetically rolling the wheel of commercial and industrial progress forward, to give some thought to promoting a taste for the beautiful, by expending money in public parks, and in the preservation of the national beauties of the country.

Not only is this true of the country at large, but it is emphatically so of the older States. Take New York for instance. It has upon its borders one of the grandest works of nature. No one can visit Niagara Falls, no matter how prosaic he may be, without being thrilled with its wonderful glory. And yet every foot of land around the Falls is given up to money making. Each year sees some new disfigurement added, some impoverishment of the natural beauty and impressiveness of the scene. The extortions practiced there are becoming so widely known and so dreaded as to make people hesitate before subjecting themselves to such outrages.

The Legislature of the State has been petitioned to pass a law to preserve the scenery around the Falls. A bill for that purpose was advocated by some of the leading men of New York, and a committee decided to make a favorable report to the House. The owner of a mill at the Falls was the only one who appeared in opposition. The probabilities are that the bill will pass, and then there is a possibility that Niagara Falls will be redeemed from the disgraceful accompaniments that go with a sight of them. That one of Nature's works of such grandeur and beauty should be shut away from the public unless that public submits to the most abominable extortions has long been a disgrace to the Nation.

THE WHIPPING POST.

The prospect of having the whipping post established in New York to punish wife-beaters, brutal parents, and those who abuse helpless children, is exciting no little interest among the papers. The New York *Mail and Express* sent out a reporter to get the drift of opinion, and he met with quite a diversity of views, but the majority of those who have dealings with criminals were in favor of the measure. Acting Superintendent of Police THOMAS said:

I consider no punishment too severe for the creature so devoid of honor as to strike a woman. I say creature, because no one with a spark of manhood would think of thus debasing himself. I am emphatically in favor of the whipping post for such offenders.

Police Commissioner MATTHEWS was opposed to the whipping post on general principles, he said, and regarded it as a relic of barbarism; still, he thought there were exceptional cases where it might be very effective and a little dose of "black snake" would be proper punishment.

Judge COWING, of the Court of General Sessions, said:

I am in favor of trying the whipping-post as an experiment, and believe it would have a satisfactory effect upon wife-beaters. No, I should not recommend its use for petty thieves or other offenders than ruffianly husbands or parents, until its efficacy as a remedy against brutality was established.

Police Justice ANDREW J. WHITE said: 'Am I in favor of the whipping post?' "Sometimes I think 'yes,' and sometimes 'no.' As you insist upon a definite answer, I admit that I am of the impression it would be a good thing in extraordinary cases of wife-beating and brutality to children. I do not recommend it for thieves or other petty offenders."

CANNING fruits and vegetables has become one of the huge industries of the country during the last few years. Canning establishments are springing up all over the land. Last year 52,000,000 cans of tomatos alone were put up in the factories of the United States.

DO US THE FAVOR.

We want to send out thousands of specimen copies of the WEEKLY BLADE, during this month. We want names of those not now taking the BLADE. We wish any or all of our subscribers would do us the favor to send us a postal with the address of just five of their neighbors who do not take the BLADE. It will take but two minutes' time, and we would appreciate the favor.

THIS YEAR'S MORTALITY.

While the first part of the year 1883 is one long to be remembered for the calamities by tempest, fires and floods, which have swept away such immense amounts of property and caused great loss of life both in Europe and this country, almost every day has brought the news of the death of some person distinguished for ability and for work accomplished, that has made his name well known in the world. There seems to be a peculiar fatality, in this way, about these Winter months, and this is probably owing to the extreme cold which is very hard for any but the most robust to endure. Whether this be the prime cause or not, it is certain that the "reaper Death" has had a rich harvest within the last few weeks.

On the other side of the water the record includes the following: GAMBETTA, the great French statesman, died on the first hour of the new year; Gen. CHANZY, a distinguished soldier and statesman of France, three days later; CLESINGER, a leading French sculptor, on the 7th; Gen. EENENS, a noted German soldier and writer on military subjects, on the 12th, and Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, of Germany, on the 21st; GUSTAVE DORE, the artist, on the 23d; FLOTOW, the composer, on the 25th; Rt. Rev. THOMAS LUTHER, Bishop of Aberdeen and the Orkneys, on the 27th; HENRICO TAMBERLIK, the great tenor, on the 3d inst.; M. BISCHOFFSHEIM, the eminent financier and the rival of the ROTHSCHILDS, on the 6th; Sir SALAR JUNG, a leading statesman of Hindostan, on the 8th, and WAGNER the great musical composer a few days later.

Oh this side of the Atlantic many have gone whose loss is widely deplored. Among them are Hon. ELISHA M. ALLEN, Minister to the Sandwich Islands; Rev. T. COAN; ex-Governor LOT M. MORRILL, of Maine; Bishop TALBOT, of the Episcopal Church; Professor SAMUEL GREEN, of Rhode Island; Dr. GEO. M. BEARD, of New York; Dr. ALONZO CRITTENDEN; Hon. WM. E. DONGE, the well-known financier and philanthropist; Hon. M. JEWELL, Hon. S. L. CROCKER, Commander MORRIS, of the Navy, ex-Gov. MORGAN, of New York, and Hon. SAM MEDILL.

With few exceptions these were all upon the down hill side of life, but many of them would seem ordinarily to have many years of usefulness left to them yet. They have, however, passed away, and so rapidly, as to render survivors breathless in wonder as to who may be called next.

OMAHA'S EXPERIENCE.

Two years ago the City of Omaha concluded to try high license for liquor-selling establishments. At that time she had 170 saloons to which she sold licenses for $100 each, which of course gave her each year the sum of $17,000. A large part of these places was low groggeries where laboring men drank their earnings away and thieves and gamblers found their homes. The fruit of their existence was continual brawls and crimes which cost the City more than the licenses amounted to.

The law was changed and $1,000 demanded for permission to sell liquors within the City limits. The consequence was that 100 of the 170 went to the wall, leaving only 70 to pay into the Treasury $70,000 instead of $17,000 as before, while disorder was diminished and a far better state of things generally prevailed than for years previous. Omaha is well satisfied with the change, although a new City Counsel with the liquor interest predominating may some time throw things back into the old channel.

The result in Omaha is exactly what it would be wherever high license is established. It is in these low doggeries that villains of all kinds congregate, and schemes of deviltry are hatched. It is in them that many working men spend what should go to their families in cheap whisky which inflames their blood and makes them ready for broils. In such places, too, youths scarcely grown to manhood take their first lessons in the vice that is to make them criminals. Wiping out 100 from 170 drinking places is doing much to place the morals of a place upon a higher footing.

There is no need of reproducing here the arguments the BLADE has used before in favor of the high license system. Such facts as the above speak louder than words can, and encourage the friends of temperance who do not believe that absolute prohibition prohibits, to feel that in this way this terrible evil is to be met and its power greatly diminished.

PHENIX PARK MURDERERS.

The closing of the preliminary proceedings with the full committal of the 21 prisoners accused of the murder of Lord FREDERICK CAVENDISH and Mr. BURKE is not at all unexpected to those who have followed the investigation from beginning to end. The two principal murderers have been fully identified, and their guilt proven so conclusively that their trial will be a mere matter of form. Against the others concerned in the conspiracy the evidence is strong, in fact it might be said complete against 12 of them.

It is a curious thing that these people after baffling the detectives for so long betrayed themselves, but it is the history of crime the world over. It would seem to the looker on that they would have secured their safety by going elsewhere as they could easily have done, but they stayed in Dublin, and when some of them were arrested for other things, they told what exposed each other in an attempt to save themselves. Too many were in the secret to insure secrecy for long. Somebody under such circumstances always weakens and gives their companions away.

It is more than insinuated that the disclosures made implicate the Land League and Home Rulers, but the evidence against the leaders of these movements must be much stronger than has yet appeared to make the world believe them guilty of anything so horrible. If they are proven responsible, it will then be time for the American-Irish, who have contributed so much money to carry on the agitation there, to withhold further assistance from men who countenance such terrible crimes.

EMMA THURSBY says the audiences in Europe are much more demonstrative than they are in this country.

ILLUSTRATED BIBLE BIOGRAPHY.

The demand for this excellent book is increasing, and our sales are now larger than ever before. The majority of our new subscribers will want a copy, but as we have less than 800 left, it will not be long before we will have to announce them exhausted. It is a large, handsome, illustrated $3 book for $1.25, postpaid by mail. See description on eighth page.

WORKING WOMEN'S HOMES.

The question of homes for working women has been one that has for the last few years attracted a great deal of attention from those who are striving to lessen the difficulties in the way of the constantly increasing army of self-supporters in the sex usually denominated the weaker. Most of those who are earning enough to pay for a good home are obliged to go to a large boarding house where the rest and quiet which are absolute necessities for them are almost impossible to obtain. Those who are fortunate enough to have friends who make them welcome by their fireside do not always, in fact rarely, find "homes" where they can be released from "the bondage of social routine" which saps their energies and detracts from their real work by its constant interruption.

Mrs. CROLY (Jennie June) in the last one of a series of most excellent articles in *Demorest's Monthly* entitled "How We Live in New York," describes how four young women in that City, two of whom were artists, one a journalist, and the fourth a music teacher and vocalist, solved this problem by making a co-operative home for themselves. After due consultation and deciding how much money they could safely spend a week, they hired a flat, furnished it with taste, though not expensively, and had a pleasant, real home where they could go when their duties were over and find real rest and comfort. They had a good location, lived well, and the expenses were less for each than they would have been separately at a boarding house.

The matter is interesting as showing one of the ways out of a difficulty which working women encounter much oftener than people realize. Building great hotels for them, or establishing large "homes" will always fail of their object, as it seems to give a kind of caste, or draw a line of separation between them and the rest of the world to which they will not submit. But in the way described by Mrs. CROLY there would be nothing of that kind. A few who had tastes in common could unite in making a refined and pleasant home which would be sacred to themselves. They could live as economically or as generously as they chose, and there would be none to molest or make them afraid.

The plan can be carried out in small places as well as in a great City like New York. There are always teachers, artists, copyists, etc., whose homes, if they have any, are away from the places where they have found employment. Now that independent action on the part of women is no longer a sin against the *covenances*, they can, and no doubt will, in increasing numbers, build up such homes with congenial companions of their own sex which will be healthful, delightful and satisfying. We quote the closing words of Mrs. CROLY'S article:

But now that there are many women of various callings who earn fair wages for skillful work, and some of whom have won distinction, and can command their own prices for their labor, it is time that their claims upon life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness should be recognized, and the fact acknowledged that women can live their own lives, and make a sound, sweet, wholesome and happy domestic environment without help, and with a success that will in the near future revolutionize our boarding-house system. Working girls hold the remedy for their homeless condition in their own hands, and will some day organize, associate themselves together in somewhat larger numbers and lower scale of expenditure, but with equally happy and beneficent results to themselves and each other.

TRY A LITTLE RETALIATION.

The Bundesrath of the German Empire has made a decree affirming the exclusion of American pork.

This is an act of direct hostility to our interests that should be taken notice of at once. Unfriendly acts of much less importance have frequently been held to be a just cause of war.

Because the Chinese, in endeavoring to check the carnages of a terrible curse upon their people, shut their ports against opium, the English waged a bloody and costly war until she compelled the re-admission of the villainous drugs without any restrictions whatever.

The plea that American pork is infected with *trichinæ* is a falsehood entirely unworthy of a gambling "operator" in provisions, let alone the Government of a great Nation. It is so openly and manifestly untrue that it requires enormous effrontery to assert it in the face of well-known facts to the contrary.

All pork is liable to be affected with the *trichinæ*, but the proportion is less in American than in any other in the world, for the reason that our hogs live in the fields and the woods, and are fattened on clean, healthy corn, while the European hogs are raised among all the foulness of a dense population, and fed garbage and refuse.

The real reason the Germans exclude our pork is to give their own farmers a better market. If they had done this by levying discriminating duties against all imported pork, we would have no right to complain. But when the American product is singled out from that of all the rest of the world and absolutely prohibited admission into the ports of the Empire, it becomes an insult of such flagrancy that our Government can not help taking note of it.

There is a way of making the Germans feel our resentment and to bring a pressure to bear upon them that will cause a modification of their action. We buy an immense quantity of German goods every year. The exports of beer and wine from that country to this are enormous, and increase in quantity every year. There is not the slightest doubt that the adulterations in the beer and wine are vastly more general and more hurtful to the public health than the *trichinæ* in our pork. What our Government should do promptly is to order analyses of the German beers and wines that enter the custom houses, and finding there—as it will beyond question—all manner of noxious ingredients, shut our port against any further admission of the same. This will bring the Bundesrath to its senses very speedily.

THE unpleasant prominence given the dissection of Pres. GARFIELD'S body is equaled by the course taken with that of Pope PIUS IX. They have now taken out the heart and other vitals, and deposited them with "solemn ceremonies," which should rather be characterized as "ghastly mumeries," in a marble urn. This thing is very shocking, and yet those who talk of the "sacredness of the human body," when medical students need "subjects" for their studies, see nothing wrong in tearing an eminent man's corpse all to pieces, and scattering his remains over a half score of places.

ANYBODY can sell a good subscription book, and the best selling book of this season is "Nasby in Exile." Write the Locke Publishing Co., Toledo, Ohio.

"MARRIED LIFE IN ST. LOUIS."

Some time ago we published under the above caption, with editorial comments, an interesting story of how a commission merchant and a widow of some means of that City, both of whom had reached the years "when the heyday in the blood is tame" had met, loved, married, and separated, all inside of a few short weeks.

Or ere those shoes were old

with which the bride and groom walked gaily to the altar. The afflicted bridegroom, who was promptly interviewed on account of the downfall of the domestic edifice, which would have been thought premature even in Chicago, gave, as one of the main reasons, that he was fond of hearing himself sing, while she asserted angrily and persistently that he had no more voice or ear for music than the patient animal whose brays disturb our peace of mind. There was also an incidental allusion to the bride's "close" views on the price of butter, and the amount of that pleasant lubricant which should be used on buckwheat cakes, but the gauamen of the trouble related to the discordance of views on the matter of vocal music. Our account of the matter pleased the husband so well that he sends us the following communication, written on the letter-heads of the firm of which he is the head. In our desire that the aggrieved husband shall tell his story his own way, we have instructed the printers to follow his copy exactly, and reproduce as closely as possible his peculiar St. Louis methods of spelling, punctuation, and capitalization. This not only gives us an excellent insight into the domestic ethics of St. Louis, but also a fair idea of St. Louis literary methods.

Here is the letter which needs no more comment than to blushingly acknowledge Mr. LITTLE'S tribute to the superiority of the BLADE over the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*:

SAINT LOUIS, February 21 1883

Gentlmen:

I Read your Paper to day from C. N. Holstead Kenna Oneida County N Y and your Report of me is More Corect then the G D Had it they Eaven did not get hur Name Right I Never New a St Louis Reporter to get any thing Right they Said My Hare Was Black it is not and Never Was they Said I Was a Small Nervious Man I am Not Caled a Nervious Man My Weight is 170 to 175 5 foot 9¾ inches high

I Like the Way you Wind up We Shall hear more of the Case Reporters hear Say as a rule When they Wind up We Will Hear Some thing Rich they are often Mistaken

Now Gentlemen thus Far you have done Well. But Pleas tell Some more of the Story. We Had ben maried about 3 weeks and I Was Mising money out of my Pocket I Began to Set down the amount at Night it Was Short Next day and on the 2nd also In the Morning I was looking on the floor She flew up and Said What ar you looking for I said I Had lost some money She looked at me like a Tiger Shaking her fist at me and Saying I did not Take your money I said Darling I did not say you did She Shook hur fist and said you had Better Not I Finaly had to look My Pantoloons up Nights

I was fixing her Rocking Chair on the 4 day she Snached Thing out of my Hand I thoughtH er drunk or crazy One day she complained of Rats in the Kitchen I Said I Would go and get som tin and fix the holes I got 60c Worth of Tin and comensed to Fix Holes She Began to Tar around it Made me Trembel Saying I Paid to much for Tin

I Said on the 5 of Dec I would go and get Shaved She flew up and Said dont you Shave your self I said no How often do you shave I said Twice a week that wont do my Other Husband shaved hisself and I would half to then she said I did not Need Shaving in a Shee Bare Way She was Running down the Babtists Some of my Best friends Every day colling them all sorts of Bad Names I said one day after I had hurd it for 2 or 3 weeks Please dont Talk about my best frends She flew up and said her Turg was her own and she would Talk and would not stop, So I Said I Would take a Walk She Snached Holt of a chair When I was in the Hall I Hurd the chairs a Ratling the last Word I Hurd Was go Damnn you after I Wos in Hall on the 4 day of Janary She Was away till 4 Oclock While She Was gone I found 2 of my Best Cotes and Best Pants Was gone Out of the Ward Robe there Was a Whole Suit left in it I Dont Strange they did not Take all it is not Strange to me now When She Returned I asked Her if She had Mooved Some of My Close to her Closet She Had the Kee to She Jumped up and Said What do you mean I Said Some of My Close had Been taken She Said Who Took them I Said Some Body She Jumped to the grate and grabed the Poker and Said do you Say I Took your Close Why on Darling Do you Say this is not a Respectable Hous I Said I did not Say anything of the kind She Said Dam you you Had not Better She Said go Dam you Who Cares for you I Was So faint to go then and then I Said I Was afraid of her. She Said I Was a Coward on the 13 of January I Said I go up to the Natitoreum in Summer One or Twice a Week and Take a Swim I Was Very fond of Swiming She looked at my With Vengence and Said I could find Better use for My Mony She Said how much Does it cost I Said to Swim Only 50c a Set She Wound up by Saing When Sumer Comes We Will See about that. I Never Said a Word the Six Weeks We lived to gether But What She objected to it in Some Way The 2nd Sundy afur We Ware married She hurd a Nois in the Street She Shook hur fist at me and Said Why do you not go and drive the Boyes Out of the yard I got up like a good little Boy and Went to frunt Window no Boys there on Jany 13 I said I Would go down celler an Brake up some col Thare Was Very large Peices She Snaped me up and Said I Should do no such thing She Said the girld would Half to do that I Told hur it Was a mans Work She did not care the girl Would do it We had got the 2nd girl the Way She Would Talk about folks Was a Sin to david Crocket the Six Weeks We Ware together it Was Come and go yes Shant She Never Called me Geo or hur Little it Was go Come or Shant, If I Had not agreed to Pay hur Taxes Before I married hur I Should not done it the globe did not Ever get then Right they Ware more then they had them

Pleas give me as good Show as you can if you can Pick any thing Out of this

Truley yorus
G. H. Little.

CURRENT EVENTS.

The United States war steamer Ashuelot was lost in Chinese waters, 11 of the crew being drowned. Paymaster E. N. Whitehouse, of Chicago, was on board.——A wonderful silver discovery is reported in the mountains 20 miles south of Tucson, the ore crossing being 100 feet wide and a mile long, averaging $275 per ton. A Methodist minister purchased the first claim.——Secretary of State Newman has allowed to be filed the certificate of incorporation of the Saloon Keepers' Association of Cincinnati.——The movement for the erection of a statue of Martin Luther at Washington has progressed so far that the model has been chosen.——Gallipolis is the only Town on the Ohio between Pittsburg and Cairo that did not suffer from the flood. The Front street of that City was 14 feet above the flood and business went on as usual.——In the shooting-match at Louisville, Carver defeated Bogardus by one bird, winning $1,500 in stakes and gate-money.——Samuel O. Fowler, a veteran of the successful struggle of Texas for independence, died in Louisville Thursday.——The government of Quebec has ordered the prosecution of all who accepted money for the return of corpses found in the medical colleges.——Informer Carey, of Dublin, named P. J. Sheridan as an Invincible organizer. The latter is connected with The Irish World, in New York. He states that he never met Carey, but admits that he visited Ireland in the disguise of a priest, distributing money among evicted tenants in Munster.——L. S. Prouty, father of the first white child born in Allegan County, Mich., passed away Thursday.——Under a law of Tennessee a criminal prosecution cannot stand against a defaulter if he returns the amount embezzled before judgment is rendered. The friends of Polk intend to take advantage of this act by making up the money which he stole to the State.——Joseph Jefferson has closed his season with over $70,000 profits, and retired to his Louisiana plantation.——The estate of the late Edwin D. Morgan, of New York, is estimated at $6,000,000. His will gives his widow $500,000 in bulk, and the income from $1,000,000. Personal legacies amount to $330,300, and bequests to charities over $705,000. The income of the residue of the estate goes to a grandson bearing the same name.——The Illinois Board of Agriculture has located the State fair at Chicago for the next two years.——The Creek rebellion is crushed.——Smallpox is epidemic at Leadville, Col.——The London Times says: "Before 50 years are over, France will, at her present slow rate of increase of population, have sunk, if not to the level of a second-rate, at least to the bottom of the list of the great powers. If we suppose that the population of the United States and of the various countries of Europe are decimated by no wars or exceptional maladies and still preserve their present frontiers and go on increasing at the present rate of increase, their populations will be by the year 1932, a time which our children will see, be as follows: United States, 190,000,000; Russia, 158,000,000; Germany, 83,000,000; Great Britain, 63,000,000; Austria-Hungary, 44,000,000; and Italy, 44,000,000. So that France, which a century ago was really La Grande Nation, having still the largest population in Europe

Correspondence.

LETTER FROM BUCKEYE.

The Tariff Problem—Kordell's Testimony—Washington Jobberies—The Civil Service Commissioners—Fishing Treaty—American Ships—Items.

Correspondence of the Toledo Blade:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.

The Tariff elephant is hard to handle and it is quite impossible to say whether it can even be caught and tamed. The Senate bill passed by a very strong majority—much stronger than was expected from the tenor of the debate on it. Of the 35 Republicans who were present and voted, only one (Mitchell, of Pennsylvania) voted against it. The Democrats were not very careful to be present, but nine of the 26 who voted, or one-third, pronounced for the bill, notwithstanding it is said that the measure was strongly against it because it did not go far enough in the matter of protection, one of her Senators voting against it and the other being paired against it. Thus it was that extremes met—the High Protectionists and the Free Traders standing together. In the House it cannot be said that the prospect is very good for this bill or any other. Each member of every man is for himself and the little fragment has its supporters. The disposition to harmonize and recover the good will of the people which was so strong at the beginning of the session has been pretty much swallowed up in the old Congressional selfishness. A good many members who have been dropped from the roll of the next Congress are not easily driven from their particular pet measures, and others are strongly backed by influential manufacturers at home. The iron and steel men who have made money for a year or two past are exceedingly tenacious in their demands for something steeper than the Senate bill, and the clamor that they raise seems to many members like the voice of public opinion.

Meantime the Democrats do not propose to help the Republicans. On the other hand they are exceedingly jubilant over the demoralized condition of the majority, and hope to defeat all Tariff legislation and all reduction of the taxes. The other day when the House proposed to suspend the rules and pass the Internal Revenue bill, the Free Trade Democrats were all against it, and with the help of a few Republicans the bill was defeated. A vote on the Senate bill would not be according to Democratic principles, and there is a determination to prevent it if possible. Unfortunately some of the leading influences in the Republican party are also against it. Of course a defeat of all Tariff legislation connects the Tariff no less, and high Protectionists, in the House and out of it, the iron and steel men, the sugar men and all of that sort, are quite willing to let things remain as they are. Under the rules and with only a few days of the session remaining, nothing can be done with the House bill, and every time Mr. Kelley mentions his purpose to go on with it the Democrats break out into derisive laughter. What can be done is about this: The Internal Revenue can be abolished or reduced, leaving the Tariff as it is or reducing it 10 or 15 per cent., under a suspension of the rules—if there are votes enough (it requires two-thirds); or the Senate bill can be agreed to just as it is; or the Senate bill can be disagreed to and sent to the Conference Committee. If the leading influences of the House could be induced to accept the Senate bill as it is, there is no doubt that it could pass by a very strong majority. What would be its fate if some one not in the Government ring should move in the matter, cannot be foretold. At the present outlook the interests of the country are at the mercy of individual interests, and what will be the result no one can divine. But if there is no reduction of taxes the Republicans will hardly expect to carry the next Presidential election. At the Republican caucus last night the Pennsylvania and New Jersey members showed no disposition to be conciliatory. The old record, however, but won't go for any revision that cuts down iron or coal. The action of the caucus is not assuring.

The testimony of Rerdell in the Star Route trial makes a strong impression on the public mind. He was the confidential clerk of S. W. Dorsey, and familiar with all the methods of the contractors and expeditors, and his testimony has been circumstantial and its revelations startling. Of course it is open to grave suspicion. He has played back and forth between the two parties in a very surprising and extraordinary manner. The first night after startling Dorsey on to Atty Gen. MacVeagh and Postmaster James, which originated the trials; he then took back all that he had revealed and swore that the statements made were false. He plead not guilty at the former trial, plead not guilty again at this trial and then reversed his plea and offered himself as a witness. Clearly the testimony of such a man should have but little weight in itself. But, what he has revealed is so consistent with other things that are proven and with the general tenor of these ring transactions that it serves largely to clear away the doubts that many good men entertained of the utter corruption and hardened guilt of the accused parties. It is dreadful to think how near we came to having such a man as Dorsey in the Cabinet of the late President. If Rerdell's confession, just now, appears to be in order. Over the Atlantic the Irish murderers have furnished a text for the Government when in making it hot for his co-conspirators; and here we have not only the confessions of Rerdell, but of other criminals, long engaged in housebreaking. If "confession is good for the soul" it also seems to be good for the safety of society. Washington has long been the prey of robbers, who committed their crimes with a strange impunity, and who always failed to be detected in spite of a liberally paid detective force and a strong body of police. If a robbery was committed and a liberal offer was made for the recovery of the stolen goods there was never any trouble in getting them back again; but the robber could never be identified. The detectives seemed to know exactly where to go to find the goods but could not find the thieves. At length it dawned on the minds of some of our citizens that there must be a collusion between the thieves and the detectives; and an examination was instituted, the result of which left no room to doubt that such was the case. Then followed the confessions of a number of men who had been arrested, professing a general *scheduzzle* among the thieves. It seems to be beyond reasonable doubt that there was a regular understanding between the thieves and the detectives; that the plunder was disposed of at certain "fences" which the detectives shielded; that the detectives and thieves often divided the results of their enterprises; and if the thieves were in danger of being identified they were duly notified and advised to make themselves scarce. The investigation has resulted in the turning over of the evidence to the Grand Jury and in the discharge of the detectives, besides some remodeling of the general police force of the District.

The Civil Service Commission nominated by the President (Dorman B. Eaton, John A. Gregory and LeRoy D. Thoman) appear to be regarded as starting in faithful framing out of the Civil Service act. Eaton was the author of the bill, Professor Gregory is a publicist of large experience and good reputation, who has his present residence in Michigan and Judge Thoman, the Democratic member of the Commission, is the choice of Sen. Pendleton, who was the father of the bill in its legislative aspects. It will be hard for the average Congressman to give up his patronage but it looks as if it be doing.

The provision in the Washington treaty relative to the fisheries has had a curious history. It was at once complained of by the fishermen, but when it was subjected to the arbitration of commissioners the Government was adjudged to have obtained such valuable privileges through it that we were required to pay a round sum of money to Great Britain for the advantages gained. In the mean time these wonderful privileges have been ridiculed by the fishermen and disused, and one day this week the Senate passed a joint resolution for putting a termination to that portion of the treaty. The Washington treaty business will not be a very favorable influence for national arbitrations. The award of 15 millions to us on account of the Alabama claims was never satisfactory to England. It was not too great to cover our losses, but it was far beyond the individual claims on which the award was based, and we have been at a loss what to do with the money. On the other hand, the fishery award was a shameful outrage.

The Association of Political Economists, which had its meeting in this city on Washington's birthday, dealt largely in statistics of the decline of the American shipping interest. One of the statements was that we were paying to other nations between 100 and 140 millions of dollars annually for carrying our imports and exports. In 1840—45 years ago—85½ per cent. of our carrying trade was done in American ships. Last year, while the trade had enormously increased, only 15 per cent. of it was carried in our own ships.

The Library bill is regarded as effectually "done for" so far as this Congress is concerned.

The Mexican treaty has been favorably reported, but it is feared that the time is too short to act upon it.

The new River and Harbor bill has been reported and probably ought to pass, but the members are shy of it.

The weather for the last few days has been very pleasant and mud is disappearing. BUCKEYE.

NEW YORK LETTER.

Slaughter of the Innocents—Washington's Birthday—Samuel J. Tilden's New Palace—Sons of Anak to Have a Feast—Fat Men on the Light Fantastic Toe—Eastern Floods—"Home, Sweet Home"—Democratic Greed for Office—Telegraph Monopoly—Queer Seizures.

Correspondence of the Toledo Blade:

NEW YORK, Feb. 24, 1883.

Just as we had reached tolerably fair weather, and were looking forward with pleasant anticipations to the anniversary of Washington's birth, the City was overshadowed by the terrible disaster in the East Fourth street school, by which 16 little children were almost instantly crushed to death. Most people can bear of such disasters to grown-up persons with no great emotion; awful catastrophes will be common on land and sea as long as men rush through life at the present reckless speed. A lost steamer or a railway crash is but the sensation of an hour. But when little children are the victims, and they only, the most indifferent and callous cannot but feel keen sorrow. More than 50 years ago I witnessed such a heap, only three times as many victims, in a public school on Greenwich avenue, and the spectacle is as vivid in my memory to-day as though it had occurred only last week.

I am not going to tell the story of the disaster of Tuesday, as you have had enough of it by the wires. But I wish to note with emphatic reprobation the cool heartlessness with which the teachers and officers of school declare that they were in no way responsible for the safety of the children in their care. The priest who delivered the funeral sermon over the 17 little ones, after telling the weeping mothers that their children were much better off in the other world than they would be here, had the brazen audacity to say:

"In our misfortune, however, there is one consolation: no one is to blame for the accident. There has been some unthinking talk of blame; but I protest against accusations that are unjust, and against the violent passion that would put blame upon innocent ones."

And even this cruel indifference was outdone at the grave of one of the children in Calvary Cemetery. The expenses of the funeral were paid by the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer, but no grave was provided, or at least none in the case of Anna Becker, the child of a poor German woman. When the body was borne in for burial, and the mother found that her darling was to be thrust into the Pottersfield section, her grief was painful to witness. "It is a shame," she cried, "it is a shame." And then in German she poured out her heart to her friends. She had not the money to purchase a lot, and reluctantly it was compelled to leave her child's body there. Fire was taken away weeping bitterly. A little slab that she had brought with her, upon which had been painted in simple letters her daughter's name and the dates of her birth and death, was buried with the coffin. The utter indifference of the church to the dead is something I cannot understand.

NOT VERY JOLLY.

If the Legislature had not several years ago made Washington's anniversary a legal holiday I think the hero of the hatchet would have been altogether forgotten before this period. Perhaps there might have been a row over the day to celebrate, as there was in the case of St. Patrick, of whom it is said:

"For the eighth some would fight; for the ninth there would die;
And who wouldn't believe, faith, they blackened his eye."

Father Mulcahy settled the dispute as to the 8th and 9th of March very cleverly:

"Add the eight to the nine; seventeen is the mark;
Let that be his birthday." "Amen!" said the clerk."

Then they all got blind drunk, which completed their bliss.
And they've kept up the custom from that day to this.

As to our George, he was not born on the 22d of February, but on the 11th. The difference is one of man's making, and not old Time's. If the old style had kept on, at it does yet in Russia, Washington's birthday would have come before St. Valentine's. The celebrations on Thursday were slim. The fact is, in this cosmopolitan City the native element has little show. While the census shows more Americans than foreigners, it must be remembered that perhaps four-fifths of the young persons rated as "Americans" are the children of foreign-born parents and naturally share the opinions and feelings of their nationality. Not long ago I made, as nearly as possible, an analysis of the native and foreign elements in the City, which showed that the natives, born of native parents, amounted to less than 18 per cent. of the entire population. In such a conglomeration of nationalities as we have here, it is hardly possible for St. Matthew or St. Patrick or St. Gambrinus, or any special saint to keep up a large and faithful following.

SILENT BUT NOT IDLE.

The newspapers have had little to say recently about Mr. Samuel J. Tilden, and he is very seldom seen in public. What political game he may be up to can only be guessed at; but what he is up to in the paths of domestic life is becoming apparent. Not that he is likely to become a parvent, though the undying expectation of a speedy marriage will doubtless soon start on its usual rounds. If he were not well up in the seventies we might suspect the rumor to have foundation, for he is spending no end of money in a grand house, or rather palace, facing Gramercy Park. The outside work has been going on for a year, and is nearly completed; but there is a great deal to do on the inside. The house is in front of 60 feet on the Park and is 110 feet deep. The front is of Philadelphia pink Scotch and sandstone. Narrow belts of Maine granite separate the native and imported sandstone. The Maine stone is highly polished. There are two entrances to the house, the main one being that which formerly led to Mr. Tilden's old building. At this entrance four columns of polished granite support a handsome porch. Above the columns are four half-length figure representing the seasons of the year. A slab of polished granite forms the top of the porch. Between the two bay windows, which run up the third floor, in a large panel of brown stone, the heads of Shakspere, Milton, Goethe, Dante and Franklin are cut, the latter occupying the center, while the others are at the corners. The inside of the building is very attractive. The parlor and library occupy the center between the two halls on the first floor, one of the bay windows affording light for each of the rooms. The library—the largest room in the house—is 20 feet wide and 60 feet long. The 20,000 volumes which constitute Mr. Tilden's library will fill this apartment. The parlor is 30 feet long and 20 feet wide. The dining room is in Mr. Tilden's old house, back of the parlor. It is 35 feet square. Why should a man over 70 years old spend two years in building a house that, at furthest, is soon vacated and when he goes, what will become of the palace? He never had a child, and has no relative who could fitly continue such an establishment. Some people affect to believe that he will surprise everybody by giving the house and library to the City for the use of the people. So they thought of the millionaire merchant, Alexander T. Stewart, and pointed out his marble house in Fifth Avenue as the future Art Gallery. But, as Diogenes said, "White man ain berry onsartin."

MANIFESTLY A BIG THING.

On Thursday night will come off the annual dinner of the Titans, loosely called the "Tight uns," a club of sons of Anak, who certainly stand high among their fellow men. The club is composed of not over a hundred men, none of whom are less than six feet in longitudinal diameter, while some come up to seven feet. They are mostly men of business, and all jolly fellows. No professional giants are permitted to join, so Barnum turns up his nose at them. It is supposed that there will be 125 men at the dinner, when long speeches will be made, long yarns told and Longfellow's song, and various other long-drawn-out pleasures enjoyed. The head of the order is Gen. John B. Woodward. Summons have been sent, and giants are expected from all parts of the country.

When the Spring is well advanced we shall see another remarkably "big thing"—the Fat Men's Festival and Dance. Some years ago these oleaginous monsters went down to Rhospeshead Bay to a clam bake. They made the welkin ring, though not more than four could sit comfortably on a side, and even at that, their legs bigger than the lager beer kegs that were piled on top, were jammed together in the most uncomfortable manner. But I never saw so jolly a crowd. When one laughed—and they all did it all the time—the sound was enough to astonish Niagara. How many thousands of clams they got outside of no man could tell. The heap of shells would have filled half a dozen express wagons, and the natives of the bay complained that clams were scarce all that Summer. The biggest of the "boys" weighed nearly 600, and the lightest was at least 200. I know you have some monsters on two legs out West—that is, unless you newspapers lie—which of course they never do, but for tall men and fat men I rather fancy New York can carry off the cake.

VARIOUS THEMES.

Whether the East will escape a flood remains a question. New York City is in no danger, unless some one blows up the croton reservoir, for we are too near the ocean. But on the upper Hudson and the Mohawk and Delaware there may be trouble. There have been disastrous floods in most of the Eastern States, one a few years ago in the Connecticut, where many lives were lost by the breaking up of a dam.

We are hourly expecting the arrival of a steamer from Marseilles with the mortal remains of John Howard Payne, the author of the undying song "Home, Sweet Home." Mr. Cleveman, the Washington banker, will give the body fitting sepulture.

Political affairs are dull. The Democracy in the Legislature is reaching with the hands of Briareus for everthing imaginable in the way of office. The Republicans are about and indifferent, well knowing that the other party has rope enough, and will be sure to hang itself, as it has done on every possible occasion since 1860.

All efforts to prevent the Western Union from swallowing the Mutual Telegraph are unavailing, and now Norvin Green, the President of the Western Union, is going to fix things all right in Europe. Possibly he may gobble the Atlantic cables.

Among the queer-osities recently seized by our customs officers are a case of artificial legs, a cornice for a house, two marble tombstones, a Chinese Joss and a box of dolls' eyes. ZENO.

FLORIDA.

Notes From a Correspondent in the Land of Ponce de Leon.

MT. DORA, Orange Co., Fla., Feb. 7.

To the Editor of the Blade:

I wrote a letter for the BLADE nearly two months ago from Jacksonville. Since then I have seen and heard something more of Florida, its climate, productions, people, etc. But before writing further I want to say that I have no land in Florida to sell, or ax to grind with the public. I wrote to my friends in Ohio confessing that I was in love with Florida, and they warn me not to wed too soon, that love at first sight is dangerous, and that I may want a bill of divorce before the hot days of next August come around. Well, if my Florida honeymoon ends my felicity as it does in too many cases of wedlock, I shall be in a bad fix sure enough, but two months have gone by and still I love Florida, so I have held out already one month longer than the average. It would be a great wrong for me to create a false impression concerning Florida. Thousands may see this. It may induce some of them to come and see the country, and it may be the means of keeping some away. I would not advise any to emigrate here, especially those with large families, until they first come and see.

SCENERY.

All of Florida is not beautiful. There are places where I should think an alligator would get homesick and lonesome, but there are others where it is truly delightful. Here among the hills and lakes of Florida the scenery is grand beyond description. The evergreen hills, the lovely valleys, the silvery lakes, combine to make it a beauty that will be a joy forever. We have had many visitors from the North sleeping here during the Winter, and some of them seemed quite indifferent amid these beautiful scenes, and for a time I wondered why they, too, were not filled with admiration. Some men admire wild and rugged scenery, are enchanted with the foaming cataract, the yawning precipice, the beating surf, and craggy mountain, while to others such scenes would appear too much like the angry gods, and a discord in nature. Florida's scenery seems to be in a calm repose. Songs of birds, whisperings of the gentle winds, soft and lovely moonlight, stars seem to be every thing, suns setting over the silvery lakes in a gorgeous robe of crimson, reflecting its lovely hues in the mirror like waters, then there are the flowers that never cease blooming, the magnolia tree, the bay and the palm whose branches are clothed in evergreen. Ah, these remind us of a god of peace, love and harmony.

All may see something to love and admire. There are some who visit this country from the North that are not favorably impressed with all they see, but all admit that Florida has a lovely climate.

Now I want to say to all who have an inclination or desire to come to Florida, that although it has a beautiful climate, which is indeed a luxury, and notwithstanding it has much of the lovely in its scenery, still there is nothing in all this that will thrive their bread. If a man here could procure bread according to the amount of sweat, he would have a good supply of the staff of life with very little exertion. My friends in the North insisted in my giving them particular information concerning Florida's

CLIMATE AND SOIL.

The climate will speak for itself, but the soil is too weak. I once compared it to a pan of milk after a prudent housewife had skimmed it twice, but I felt a little guilty afterward and thought perhaps I had been too severe, for we ought to be kind and gentle to the feeble. If I was too severe I will now make amends by saying that many of the most beautiful orange groves on these high pine-land hills. They were not only beautiful, but vigorous, healthy and productive. Of course such groves have been well cared for and abundantly fertilized. There are spots of hammock here that appear to be very rich, but it is said that it will not wear like the bottom lands in the North, and that even the hammock lands soon require a fertilizer. The word fertilizer is often used here, as well as the article itself. If one wants his horse fed and asks to have him fertilized, it would readily be understood. Notwithstanding the cost of the fertilizers and the labor and care of an orange grove, they yield an immense profit when they once begin to bear. I saw one tree myself, not two miles from this place, that brought the owner last year $250 net. Now this may seem like a big story, even bigger than a Northern fish story, but it is true, nevertheless; and it is further true that trees in full bearing will yield more than twice that amount. If any one doubts this statement, I will refer them to Dr. Henry, of Mt. Dora, Orange County, or to Mr. Hart, of Palatka, Fla. Now consider what a bearing grove of five acres, say 500 trees, would yield! Why, it would be a fortune! So it will be seen that a very few acres are sufficient for any one man in Florida. Some one has said that "Man wants but little here below, nor wants that little long." So far as land is concerned, we want but little here in Florida, but we want that little long, that we may enjoy the fruits thereof. It is astonishing how these trees of Florida will produce fruit, and it is no less wonderful to note the rapid growth of vegetation. It is a common thing to see branches that have grown eight or 10 feet in one year. Indeed everything grows at a rapid rate here. The culture of the orange, lemon, lime and grape fruit, citron and pine apple is a success in Florida, and there is no place in the world that can compete with it, no place where these fruits can be produced cheaper or better; no place where transportation can be made so cheaply and quickly. So, then, we can afford to work and wait. Time, patience, perseverance and labor, with a little money, will bring a rich reward. We must wait 18 months for the pine apple, five to six to seven years for the lemon and lime, and six to 10 for the orange, but we can't plant a grove and then sit down, or take a Vanwinkle sleep, and wake to find our trees laden with fruit. Time must be spent in cultivating, money must be spent in fertilizing, and we must be constantly on the watch for destructive pests and insects. In short it requires energy, industry and skill, as does every other business. A fortune is not to be raised for nought without care and cultivation. It will suffer from neglect just the same as a hill of corn will in the North. The cost of fertilizing depends much upon the kind of soil, whether it is pine or hammock land. It is variously estimated from 25 cents to $1 per tree each year. Some cells this a high estimate, but all acknowledge that the more they fertilize the sooner they reap their reward. Some people spend very little money for fertilizers, but use all kinds of garbage, muck and leaves, and they succeed very well, though they may not bring their trees to bearing quite so soon. Is it healthy in Florida? In this locality among the hills and forests of pine, we call it healthy. I have lived in different States, and foreign lands, but I have never found the spot where I desired death had never been. It is said there is such a place, and I am glad to believe it, but mortals are not living there. There are some chills and fever here, or what the natives call "breakbone fever," but they are not considered dangerous. Of these fevers there are not more than in most new countries, and perhaps less than the majority.

SICKNESS.

It would be strange if there were no sickness, indeed it is strange that there is not more, when we consider the great number of invalids that come here to regain their health. Such are more liable to be affected by climate changes. I am convinced that there are thousands of invalids in the North that might be cured or greatly relieved by spending a few years among these grand, old pine hills. Consumption, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and bronchial diseases, are more or less relieved. Many invalids make a serious mistake by stopping here only a few months, and then going back to the North, where their complaints most surely return. Another mistake is often made by consumptives who come here after their friends and physicians have given up all hope of their recovery in the North. They come too late, and yet I have seen a few such who have actually recovered. I made diligent and careful inquiry concerning these things, and have had many statements from different individuals who come here suffering with such complaints. They are living witnesses, and I can refer to many of them. I am glad and thankful that there is a place, even in our own United States, where suffering humanity may find relief. It is well known that there is no cure, nor no relief for such sufferers in the Northern States. I believe there would be no danger of any person going to Florida in any month in the year.

INVALID HOMES.

In Florida there ought to be to-day a hundred homes especially for invalids, but I am not aware that there is one. Place where invalids could have proper care and encouragement are needed. Of course every City and Town has its hotel, and some of them are magnificent ones, but they are not desirable places for the sick. These places are calculated for the tourist, the traveler, the pleasure-seeker, and are not in harmony with the invalid. I feel like making an appeal in behalf of these suffering thousands, who come to Florida every year in the hopes of restoring their health, and find so little here to encourage or give them cheer. In view of this, I would be glad if I could persuade men of capital in the North to come here and build up institutions of the kind. I think they would be a financial success. A place for the invalid away from the Cities and marshy rivers, and somewhere on the highlands, among the pine-clad hills and silvery lakes, where invalids could stroll through the pine forest, inhale the healing aroma ever present among the pine trees, bathe in the pure water, row and fish in the beautiful lakes. Add these inducements to the healthful climate, the soft and invigorating winds from the sea, which are modified and made healthy while passing from the coast to the hills of the interior. All these combine to give new life and vigor to the invalid. Who will write a book to build a home for the sick? Florida needs a hundred such homes, and all might be filled.

My letter has already been too long. A few more words, and I am done. I want to say that I have great hopes for Florida's future, because it is in the hands of Northern men. Southern rule and Southern chivalry is a thing of the past, and we know that nothing but impossibilities stand in the way of Northern energy.

IMMIGRATION.

To any who expect to emigrate to this State, or any coming here for health or pleasure, I would say don't stop at Jacksonville or on the rivers, or listen to the many who are ready to tell you that you are already in the Eden of Florida. Everywhere you will find landsharks, or a man with an ax to grind. Leave him alone, and let him turn his own grindstone. Every man will prejudice you against every place except his own. Look for yourself. If you go to Florida to live expecting to like the country and be content, you must leave every Northern idea behind. Your knowledge of agriculture, especially, will do you no good here. This will be a new world to you, and a new idea of things. If you feel as if you could not endure the cold and snow and mud of the North, and have a taste for the tropics, come to Florida.

I said you must leave every Northern idea behind. No; you may bring along your politics and religion. Be sure and bring along a good supply of the latter, for you can use it here and will find it one of the very best things on the list.

I love Florida. I love Ohio. I love these great United States. How great, how grand, how rich they are! Who can feel their future greatness? C. R. GILBERT.

P. S.—Since writing the above, I find myself at home again, in Metamora, O.—transferred from happy singing birds, fragrant flowers and evergreen hills, to lakes of ice and fields of snow. What a contrast. C. R. G.

THE WEST.

Opinions on the Crops, Prices and Lands in that Region.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:

Nearly two years since I wrote a letter to the BLADE in regard to Missouri—particularly about the North-central part, which you were kind enough to publish; and, owing to the large circulation of the paper, I was written to from a number of States for more specific information. And now, perhaps, another short letter might be interesting to your readers. While it is natural for people to think that the State they live in is the best State, I think I am not insane when I say Missouri, with all its Bourbonism, bandits and border ruffian history, compares with any State in the Union.

Here is what Henry Ward Beecher in describing Missouri says: "The breadth of the land from the Red River country of the far North extending to the Gulf of Mexico, including the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Texas and the Indian Territory, is one of the most wonderful agricultural regions of the globe. In this ocean of land and at nearly its center, stands the imperial State of Missouri. Even a Kansas man will admit that in natural qualifications it leads all the rest and is the crown and glory of the Union. It has boundless treasures of coal, iron, lead and other minerals; land richer there can not be, nor finer streams. Its forests are more equally distributed all over the State than any other; its climate delightful blends the temperature of the northern lakes and the great Southern gulf." This is not an exaggerated statement of the grandeur of the State, for its vast possibilities are still unmeasured. Look at its magnificent streams, its fast developing mineral and agricultural resources, its cities, St. Joseph in the Northwest, Kansas City on the Western border, Springfield in the Southwest, Trenton in the North-central part, while St. Louis, the sixth City in the Union, on the Mississippi, near the mouth of the Missouri, are all growing rapidly. Supplemental to this are fine school houses dotted all over the State, like so many stars, while her Universities represent the sun, and her five Normal Schools the larger planets in her school system. Missouri stands next to Indiana, in the largest amount of permanent funds devoted to school purposes in the Union. They aggregate $9,471,696 not including the annual apportionment of State Revenue which is 25 per cent. under the constitution. The State has a school population of 748,632, according to the census of 1880, and of this number 488,000 are enrolled in the public schools. There are 8,822 schools in operation, conducted by 10,607 teachers, and in the year 1882, $3,368,738 were expended upon these schools. Is this not a showing that will challenge comparison? These and many other advantages and inducements the State presents, has attracted public attention, and in the last year more people came from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and even Iowa, than in the 10 years prior to that time. The reputation of the State kept lands cheap, and immigrants were all along the borders, standing on tip toes ready to come for years, but were afraid. No sooner was Jesse James dead by bullet all breathed easier and a break was made, and now an Eastern man walks our streets with impunity, and the cry is, "They come!" "They come." Though Frank James is not dead, he might as well be, as he is powerless. His gang is scattered, imprisoned, paralyzed and broken up. All along through the North-central part of the State the average price of land is below $20 per acre, below the average price of land in Eastern Kansas, on the West Iowa on the north and Illinois on the east of us. Good farms are selling at $16, $18 and $20 per acre. Large and small are selling at these figures, with some few exceptions. Oh, for a Dallrymple! I mean a small Dallrymple. I know a farm in this neighborhood, of 2,700 acres, all under fence, with fine meadows and pasture fields, with good residence, barns, tenant houses, orchards, all complete in a word, a magnificent stock farm three miles from a railroad that can be bought for less than $30 per acre, and on easy terms. Then there are farms of 1,000, 500, 250, and 150 acres, and as low down as 80 acres, that can be bought for from $15 to $25 per acre. The price of land is coming up, and we are glad of it, for it is the demand of an article that enhances its value. But I want to speak of Grundy County in particular, situated half way between the Hannibal & St. Joe Railway, and the Iowa line. It is 21 miles square, about one-third timber, with Grand River flowing through it from north to south and plenty of other streams. The crop of wheat, grass, corn and apples, in 1882, was immense.

Trenton, the County seat, with a population, in Grundy County seal, and is growing. Nearly $100,000 were put in buildings in 1882. It is at the junction of the Rock Island and Wabash, is finely located, with splendid manufacturing facilities. It already has a carriage manufactory, woolen and grist mills, coal, shaft, railroad and machine shops, with a $35,000 school building, filled with school children, and from 10 to 15 teachers at work.

North Grand River Valley is unsurpassed in America for a combination of industrial and natural advantages, capable of supporting ten times its population, with its Towns, churches, societies, schools, newspapers, telegraphs, rich soils, water, fish, game, timber, mines, fruits, water power, good marketry and good seasons. It combines and blends all the advantages from Maine to Texas, in the northwest, to Oklahoma, in the Southwest, and if the people will come in and possess the land they will be prosperous and happy. A. H. BURKEHOLDER.

Trenton, Mo., Feb. 17, 1883.

Approves the Editorial.

MICHIGAN EXCHANGE HOTEL,
DETROIT, Feb. 25, 1883.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:

Allow me to congratulate you on your article in yesterday's issue on "Protection versus Theory," of February 24th. You have stated the whole matter in the best and briefest manner possible. It is boiled right down to the lowest possible point and still retains all the essence. Send every gabber at Washington a copy. Keep it to the front. God bless you for formulating it. YOURS,
S. ASHER.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

The Condition of American Laborers.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade.

In the BLADE of Jan. 18th I noticed an article written by A. B. Wormer, which is so far from the truth, and contains such misrepresentation of facts in regard to American laborers that I feel I would not do my duty to the "bone and sinew" of our country if I should let it pass unnoticed. He says since the financial disaster of 1873 there has been a continuous cry of rage against all who live in good houses or wear fine clothes, against all whose industry has gained a competence. Now, Mr. W. admits there was a financial disaster in 1873, but forgets to tell the cause of it, or how long it lasted, and when he does, all honest, thinking men will see there was reason for the cry against corporations, monopolies and the class legislation that favored them—not because they lived in good houses, not because they wear fine clothes, not because they got their wealth by industry, but because they got it through a class legislation made for the purpose of building up a moneyed aristocracy.

Men that were not worth $1,000,000 20 years ago, are to-day worth $100,000,000. Will Mr. W. contend that this increase of wealth was the fruit of honest industry? If he does it shows his ignorance; if he does not he should not try to deceive the people by false statements. Mr. W. further says that the disciples of Kearney and Cooper taught that the Government stamp would change a stone to bread and copper to gold. Now then, the disciple cannot teach what the leaders did not, if he did, he would not be a disciple, and Kearney and Cooper never taught any such doctrine. Therefore Mr. W's statements are false. Mr. W. further says: "Instead of interfering with these teachers of iniquity, we organize vigilance committees and hang their dupes. That is precisely what the South did in the days of slavery, interfered with free speech and hung all they could that did not agree with them. Mr. W. says the limits of the paper makes him assert things without proving them. My advice would be for him to say yes unless proved, not to base assertions without proof is no argument. For instance, he says the common laborer can live well and educate his children on what he gets for his daily labor, and have whisky and tobacco besides. Let us see, railroads hire more men than any other corporations in the United States. They pay $1.25 per day; the average family of the laborer consists of five; that would count a piece for each member to feed, cloth, educate, and pay rent and tax. Now I want Mr. W. to tell me what these laborers can eat and wear that they may always have plenty.

In conclusion I would say to the toiling millions, when governments make one kind of money for you and another for the bondholder, it is your privilege to cry and rage till the very heavens tighten. When governments will demonetize the money that had been recognized as good for thousands of years, you have the right to cry and rage. When railroad corporations declare 10 per cent. dividends every three months, and pay you $1.25 per day, if you don't cry with rage, it will make you cry to hear your children cry for bread. To you, laborers of America, who feed and clothe America and transport the products of your labor from City to City, from ocean to ocean, and from country to country till the fruits of your labor have made millions and billions of wealth which your Lords say you have no right to share above that that will keep body and soul together; and then they stigmatized as lower class, tramps, dupes, mercenary murderers, etc., I would say you had a right to cry and rage.

Mr. Wormer makes no distinctions, for his article is headed, "The Truth About American Laborers," and the innocent girl, together with the gray hairs of Peter Cooper, whose philanthrophy knows no bound, and whose sterling worth has been more to this country than ten thousand Wormers has to bear a portion of this vile slander.

J. K. MCMILLAN.

Linden, Rosne Co., W. Va.

EASTERN OREGON.

Fertility and Richness of That Part of the United States.

To the Editor of the Blade.

I will write a few lines about Eastern Oregon. I have been here about three years and like it first rate. I lived in Grand Ronde Valley two years. The valley is 30 miles long and 16 wide. The soil is black and good around the foot hills, well watered—the finest that can be. Strip through center of the valley called sand ridge. The soil produces good wheat, oats and barley. The valley is surrounded by mountains. Most farmers go to the woods to haul their wood. This season was very dry. Wheat, $1.25; oats, 2½c. per pound; barley, 2c. per pound.

There are only four ranches leading out of the valley, three are toll roads, crossing the Blue Mountain.

Crossing from Grande Ronde one comes to Walla Walla, side valley, lower down, where they raise peaches, pears, plums, apricots, apples and all kinds of small fruits. The chief products are wheat and barley.

Some one from Dakota wishes to learn about Oregon. I live in Eastern Oregon. Any young man wanting to seek a home in this western country, can find plenty of them. Oregon and Washington Territories are great stock countries with large and good bunch-grass ranches. On the hills, as they call them, are some of the finest ranches.

Wheat ranges from 30 to 50 bushels per acre. Headers are mostly used for reapers, some head and thresh at the same time. Around the machines there is grain enough wasted to keep many a family through the year. Wheat is now 45 cents per bushel. I live on the mountain, and raise all kinds of grain and grass for hay. Will some good butter-maker, who is a reader of the BLADE, please send me a plan for a good milk house, for about 20 cows? Good butter sells for 27½ per pound the year round. I have sold all my eggs this Winter at 40 cents per dozen. Eggs are hardly ever below 25 cents. The poultry business would pay some one here to handle right.

Now about the Winters. They are mostly open; snow falls to a depth of 12 and 18 inches; up comes Chinook wind and away it goes. January 19 the temperature was 19° below zero on the mountain, and in the valley it was 26° below; for one night only it ran up to 30° and 40° above. Now there is about 18 inches of snow on the ground, and stock will suffer, as some went in poor. Up on Snake River, stock lives and keeps fat all Winter.

In God we trusted,
In Nebraska we busted,
And are bound for the promised land.

They were bound for Washington Territory, near a place called Colfax. Summers here are delightful.

I hope to hear from some one regarding the dairy business, through the BLADE or by letter. OREGON BOY.

Milton, Umatilla County, Or.

KANSAS.

Agriculture in Crawford County.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:

I will say to those interested in Southeastern Kansas, that never were people more prosperous, than are the people of this locality. Our Winter commenced the first of January, since which time the ground has continued frozen, and once or twice the mercury has been 5 or 6 degrees below zero, but most of the time it has been pleasant weather, with little snow fall, and almost no rain fall. At this writing (Feb. 12) we have every indication of an early "break up" of the Winter, and farmers are preparing for plowing, much plowing is done here in February. The past Winter has been of more severity, and longer duration, than is common here. Stock is reported as in good condition.

This part of Kansas has long been famous for its immense agricultural product, and justly so. The Eastern farmer would not believe the facts if stated, but the last few years have developed the fact that this locality is also very rich in its immense coal and mineral fields, and now we are entering upon a new era, that of mining and manufacturing. The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad Company are expected to run trains to Memphis, Tenn., in July next. This will not only give us cheaper transportation to the seaboard for our immense grain product, but will open up to us the unbroken forests of Missouri and Arkansas, and with our cheap fuel and abundance of water and the best of timber, manufacturing must be a success. Practical men who have examined the matter are coming to invest in manufacturing enterprises here.

McCune is located on the line of the above mentioned railroad, in Crawford County, six miles east of the Neosho. This town in its business, growth and development, would not only surprise people of older States, but has been and is a marvel to western people. Less than four years since it was platted, it is now a business center, with over 25 business houses, steam mills, elevator, churches, etc. Houses cannot be built fast enough to meet the demand. Under this town are several strata of coal at different depths, all good. A carriage, wagon and implement factory will be built here this Spring. I will now say there are opportunity for men of all occupations, Kansas, has every facility for the successful manufactury of all the implements, etc., that are needed in the West. I will answer inquiries to any address if stamp is enclosed with same. W. M. EBEY.

McCune, Kas.

—There is nothing to equal Ayer's Sarsaparilla for purifying the blood, and as a spring medicine

THINK OF IT NOW!

Although much is said about the importance of a blood-purifying medicine, it may be possible that the subject has never seriously claimed your attention. *Think of it now!*

Almost every person has some form of scrofulous poison latent in his veins. When this develops in **Scrofulous Sores, Ulcers, or Eruptions,** or in the form of **Rheumatism, or Organic Diseases,** the suffering that ensues is terrible. Hence the gratitude of those who discover, as thousands yearly do, that

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will thoroughly eradicate this evil from the system.

As well expect life without air as health without pure blood. Cleanse the blood with AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

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FREE! THE "

The Household.

Edited by Miss Emily S. Bouton.

CORRESPONDENTS writing for this department will please observe the following rules:

1. Write "Household Department" on the envelope.
2. Give real name and Postoffice address—not for publication, unless you wish—but for reference in case it is necessary to address you by mail.
3. Write only on one side of the paper; write plainly as possible, and do not advertise.
4. Be as brief as the nature of the subject will allow.

HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

XV.

VENTILATION (CONTINUED).

I have said, as yet, nothing about water-closets in close proximity to the house, with poor drainage, or, more likely, none at all, of close, damp cellars, the noxious air of which is constantly finding its way into the rooms above. While they are the prolific causes of sickness, women cannot always control their arrangement, but they can regulate the other things I have mentioned, and thus do much towards keeping their homes supplied with pure, sweet air, which will help to give the family physical strength and vigor.

So important is this matter of ventilation that I cannot resist urging every member of a family to join her efforts with the others to secure it. Small houses are just as likely—and perhaps more so—to have impure air as large ones, because they are more crowded. It is a comparatively easy matter to obtain a steady supply of fresh air if a little attention, combined with good sense, is bestowed upon the matter. In a recent paper published in the Annual Report of the New York Board of Health for 1882, Dr. F. Lincoln recommends various ways of securing plenty of pure, warm air in a room, one by means of a metal jacket around the stove, with a pipe passing through the floor beneath it, and out through the house wall into the open air. A screen of fine wire should be placed over the opening. This arrangement or one similar to it could be carried out at small expense. The idea is to have a constant stream of fresh air entering from out doors, warmed by contact with the heat of the stove, thence passing out into the room. This is an exceedingly simple method but an effective one, and there are many others which any one in earnest will soon discover.

In many houses one of the most prolific sources of impure air is the cellar. Probably not one in 10 of my readers have thought of this. It is felt to be a necessity, and is usually a dark, damp place, often with a water closet in its darkest corner, a drain buried under its floor, or perhaps it has no floor, only a few boards laid around for the housewife to walk upon. Windows there are none to speak of, and so no change of air can take place except as the pressure outside forces it in and sends that already there up into the rooms above. A chill as of death strikes you as you go down into its unwholesome depths. Could light and sunshine enter it would not be so bad, but these are religiously shut out. And so, year after year this polluted atmosphere is conveyed by furnaces, or in houses where these are not, creeps up through the cracks and crevices of floors and doors, to produce disease and death, no one dreaming for a moment that the source of the trouble is the cellar.

Cellars should be constructed as carefully and ventilated as thorely as any other part of the house. The floors should be made air and water tight with some good cement. Coal tar and quick lime make an excellent one for this purpose. Put no drain underneath, but have plenty of windows. It is well to keep the walls whitewashed, both for its cleanliness and the light given. Then do not make it a receptacle for any refuse matter, such as old clothes, piles of decaying boards, etc.—things which may be out of sight there it is true, but their presence will make trouble in ways of which, perhaps, you do not dream. It is more common to make the cellar in City houses a sort of lumber room than in the country, but the latter are still worse through the process of decaying vegetables. I have known rotten masses to remain until the first of June before the farmer could find time to remove from hiscellar this disease-producing mass, that ought not to be there a day. One thing remember. A bad smell anywhere in or about your house is a sure indication of the presence of something that health demands should not be there, no matter whether the odor can be perceived in any other part of the premises or not. The poison will penetrate your living rooms and be taken into your system. If there is a place outside, like a water closet whereas the excreta from the body is not removed by drainage, which gives forth foul smells that the wind may bring to the house, fresh earth thrown into it often will do much to prevent bad effects. This is one of the best disinfectants known. Another good thing is to throw chloride of lime into the vault, or dissolve a pound of copperas in a gallon of water and pour it down. The vaults should, however, be frequently cleaned and the filth carried away and buried, so that it can be mingled with the earth and do its part in fertilizing the soil, instead of poisoning the air human beings are to breathe.

Strange as it may seem, country houses which could have the benefit of miles upon miles of fresh, pure air, are the poorest supplied with this necessary commodity, and their inmates are the most careless about keeping the sources of contamination away from their dwellings. Many a farmer will save a large, airy, commodious barn, clean, well ventilated and with dried stables, while the house, where live his wife and children, is miserably poor and mean, unprovided with a single contrivance for securing good air, without drainage, with no conveniences for disposing of refuse matter, in short, with far less of comfort then he accords to his haute creatures. It is true the latter represent so much money, but if he did but know it, the good health of his family does too, and whatever helps to ward off sickness, puts cash in his pocket. One doctor's bill will sometimes represent a Summer's profits, and he feels himself an ill used man, blaming Fate and sometimes the sick one for his misfortune, when in truth he has no one to thank but himself. His carelessness or misgardfulness in making arrangements for the comfort and health of those depending upon him for these things, were the fons malum causes for the trouble.

I have said more about this subject than I intended in the beginning, but ignorance and thoughtlessness in its regard are so general and wide-spread that it seems necessary.

Fancy Work and House Decorations.

Spatter Work.—As a Council Bluff's woman seems interested in spatter work I will tell what I thought I knew about it. I have made a large number of pretty designs for framing, of crosses, anchors, crowns, etc., twined with ivy vines, ferns, and maple leaves, mottoes and wall pockets, splashers, toilet mats, and chair tidies; the last three on cloth only. I keep a large folio book of pressed and dry ferns, leaves, fine grasses and vines for use. I never used anything but India ink, which is a solid block of black paint, used by water color painters, and can be procured at drug book, or art stores for 10 or 15 cents a block. It is indelible on cloth or paper, and only requires to be rubbed up for use with a small quantity of water, one teaspoonful or tablespoonful at a time, on a small glass or earthen plate. I make it as black as raven—black ink and a little thicker.

The implements I use are a new clean tooth brush, and a fine piece of window wire screen five or six inches long. I fasten the edges of the wire screen cloth to a frame of stiff, heavy wire, leaving the ends to project a few inches from one side to form a handle to hold it by. I use paper for mottoes and wall pockets and pictures for framing. I get at the bookstore or printing office large sheets of white card board, about 24 by 30 inches, for 10 cents a sheet; one sheet will make three mottoes. Don't get bristolboard or perforated board by mistake at the bookstore. You can use the thin blank newspaper sheets if you choose, as it is cheaper than cardboard. I have a pine or soft wood lap-board covered with a newspaper to tack the corners of your motto upon. Arrange the letters of your motto, or your cross, and ferns and leaves, upon the cardboard to your taste, pinning down with fine needles or pins, or using little bits of lead to hold letters down. Holding the wire screen by the handle over your paper, dip the brush in the India ink, taking but a little, or press out most of the ink; then rub the brush briskly over the wire screen, and a fine shower of spatters falls through. Repeat till the whole is spattered, and go over it with successive coats or layers of spatters, until dark enough, letting each coat dry before another is given.

Done in this way, your spatter picture is as fine and soft as an engraving, or lithograph. I make mine very dark like an engraving, leaving the ferns pure white; but I shade the leaves, cross or anchor usually. This is done by removing the leaves, ferns or part of the cross to be shaded, before the spattering is finished, and letting several layers of spatter fall upon the uncovered parts.

To have the side and ends of a cross or anchors shaded, you must draw them upon thick, tough paper (flour bag paper I use), then with a sharp pen knife, cut out, cutting the side and end pieces out separately. Fasten them all on the cardboard to begin with, then when the back ground is nearly dark enough, remove the separate pieces and shade. When the whole is nearly done, I remove the last piece or front surface of the cross and shade that a little, and if a long slender rock fern has been laid underneath the paper cross, when removed and spattered, the fern being left till all is finished, there will be a pure white fern vine upon the body of the gray cross.

To shade clusters of maple leaves, lay the smallest down first, then a larger and still larger one over it. Remove the largest first and spatter; then the next largest, leaving the smallest to remain white or nearly white. Shaded leaves or ferns appear to be in the background of the picture. A coarse fern can be laid over a fine one. If the wet, inky ferns are laid as soon as removed from the cardboard between the leaves of your book, they can be used many times.

Some use common black ink, or liquid bluing, instead of India ink, which is better, I think, than stove polish.

I would advise Mrs. Micawber not to scrub her kitchen floor, but to oil it with boiled linseed oil instead, and it will mop as easily as a painted floor. The oiling can be done by herself with a brush and 2 or 3 qts. of oil, and will dry in 4 to 6 hours so it can be walked upon; hence it is less trouble than painting, and just as easy to keep clean. Be sure and use boiled linseed oil.

Mrs. C. A. Cody, Union, McHenryCo., Ill.,

Pretty Wreath.—In the Summer gather such flowers as will press well and hold their color, and press them as nice as possible. In the Fall, after the first or second frost, gather as many different colored leaves as you can and select those without blemishes to press. Get a piece of bristol board, any color desired, and arrange your leaves and flowers according to taste. They can be arranged in the form of a cross or lyre, if preferred to that of a wreath. The leaves should be fastened to the bristol-board with mucilage, or anything that will fasten them without hurting the looks of your work. Put a glass over your wreath, frame and hang on the wall. I think you will be pleased with the effect. Pressed ferns, rose leaves and pretty grasses are very effective in the above wreath.

In pressing leaves, etc., you should have, first, a thick layer of newspapers, then your leaves, but one leaf should not lay on another, for they will crease. Next, another layer of papers and leaves, and so on; the last layer should be newspapers, above this a heavy board, and on several weights so they will press evenly. The heavier the weight the better, if not heavy enough to crush the leaves—they will stand an immense pressure. The leaves should be removed and put between dry newspapers once or twice during the time they are pressing. If not exposed to the air in this way they are apt to mildew.

Will some member of the HOUSEHOLD try the above and report?—ANNIE DEFOREST.

Shelf Lambrequins.—Very pretty as well as very inexpensive ones are made of common linen crash or toweling, either bleached or unbleached. Get either the narrow or the wide; the latter will split, and so make two shelves. Fringe ravel out for a fringe about two inches deep, then leave about eight threads and draw out threads for two inches deep; leave six or eight threads and draw threads above one and one-half or two inches deep, then leave thread and draw out one-half or three-fourths inches deep. Take Germantown yarn, a thread the length of lambrequin; thread in a needle and run down and down places by taking up a few threads on needle, and crossing over the next few threads, drawing the yarn through between, giving it a twisted appearance. Make any heading desired on the upper edge; a double row of simple cross-stitch, with perhaps dots or stars in the spaces, is very pretty. Now line with bright (I use Turkey red) calico. Hope I have made this plain.

The narrow crash, worked in some manner for an inch or so on the edges, same design put in center, and ends fringed a little, make very pretty chair tidies.

Has anyone the picture "The Three Graces" that they would part with? If so, please give terms through the HOUSEHOLD, or send postal to me. I wish it for a frame I have. If no one has it, perhaps some one can tell where it could be procured. Think it is about 18x24.

I often wonder if, among the many readers of the BLADE, there are not some of the scholars of Lombard University, Galesburg, Ill., in the school years of '62 and '63 and '64 and '65. If so, should like to find them out and renew old acquaintances.—Mrs. M. A. BACKUS, Palmyra, Jeff Co., Wis.

PANEL LACE.—In the issue of January 25, "Kinky" desired directions for making panel lace." Here is a pattern: Cast on 20 stitches. The first 8 stitches form the beading and are to be worked as beginning and ending, stitches to be knitted respectively as follows: 1 edge—Slip 1—2 plain—over—narrow—1 plain—over—narrow—E edge—1 plain—over—narrow—9 plain—over—narrow—twice—1—knit across once plain. First row, 1 edge—12 p—o and n 3 times; 24 row—O—6 p—seam 12—E edge; 3d row—B edge—1 p—o and n 5 times—1 p—o—n—1 p—o and n twice; 4th row—O—1 p—seam 12—E edge; 5th row—E edge—1 p—o—n—6 p—o—n—1 p—o and n twice; 6th row—O—7 p—seam 12—E edge; 7th row—B edge—1 p—o and n 5 times—1 p—o—n—3 p—o and n twice; 8th row—O—9 p—seam 12—E edge; 9th row—E edge—12 p—o—n—4 p—o and n twice; 10th row—O—22 p—E edge; 11th row—B edge—seam 12—o—n—6 p—o and n twice; 12th row—O—23 p—E edge; 13th row—E edge—seam 12—o and n twice; 14th row—cast off 6—17 p—E edge. In 11th and 13th rows the thread is in right position after "seam 12" for the following lower." To make twist stitch, the needle is put through the under or lower side of loop, from right to left, then worked off. I in the above means "plain."

I also have pattern for "panel" insertion to match the edging.

"Kerstone Slate" will send 30 cents to J. P. Ingalls, Lynn, Mass., for his book of instructions and patterns for crochet and knitting work, I think she will find what she wants.

"Bee" wanted to know a pretty way to make pillow-shams. A new and very pretty way is to knit them of fine thread, in strips of some pretty pattern, and then sew them together. Then knit a border and sew around the edge. Then can be lined with cambric or silesia, blue or pink is prettiest, and simply tacked so they can be taken apart to wash the covers.—SALLIE FAY.

Dusting Cap.—"Kansas Girl" asked for a pattern for a dusting cap. I will give her mine. In form it must be perfectly round, and she must make an allowance of about an inch and a half for a frill and then proceed to make a case for a tape string around the head. I made the head part about 19 inches in diameter.

I have always desired to visit Florida, and I would like to correspond with some young lady living there.—MARY W. HARRIS, Perrysville, Ind.

Correspondence.

TO MRS. MICAWBER.

Now, Mrs. Micawber, I am sorry for you,
But I really don't know what you will do,
If your husband is bound to stand in the slop,
And be in the way when you are trying to mop.

I am sure that his conduct must trouble you sore,
To think that your husband will be such a bore
As to leave his bed at an unseemly hour,
And go tracking around when you are trying to scour.

You must give him paregoric and put him to bed,
Wet a cloth in cold water and put on his head;
When he goes to sleep just lock up the door,
And go right to work and scour your floor.

If he bothers again, just give him a whack
With the stick of your mop cross the small of his back.
If that don't settle him and send him to bed,
Then whack him again right over the head.

I think this will cure him when he knows what you mean,
That you won't have him round when you are trying to clean;
But if he comes in, slap the mop in his face,
And that will remind him to keep in his place.

I don't see where you found such an untidy man;
You can't find another, look around all you can,
That likes to stand and track around in the slop
All the time that his wife is trying to mop.

Now, try all these things, and if he don't behave better,
Then set yourself down and write me a letter.
And we'll try something else, for we never will fail,
If we have to beat him to death with a flail.

—POET.

FOR TEACHERS.—I am glad to see methods of conducting school, finding place in the BLADE. "Joe," I like your manner of securing prompt and regular attendance. Have used the same and found it a success, in Town, but in the country how would it work? To your question of "What preparation should a teacher make previous to his coming before a class?" I would say, he should look over each lesson he must present, and make himself master of it. Also take notes or headings, that he may not lose precious time by not fully understanding how best to conduct the exercise. I wonder if you keep a class work-book, and if so, how. Its a subject that would aid every teacher who does not keep one, and I hope some one will give their plan.

I will give "J. F. W." my method of teaching history. We will take the battle of Gettysburg, for an illustration. I would have a pupil write the topics on the blackboard, which we will say are the following: 1. Lee's Invasion of the North. 2. Battle of Gettysburg, (including) First Day, Second Day, Third Day. 3. Effects of the Battle. Have a map of the battle-ground drawn on the board also. Let a pupil give all he can of a topic, showing the position and line of movement of each division of either army, on the map, and when he has done, call for additional information from the class.

I want to say a word in defense of "Housekeeper." I am sure she is not to blame for not liking house work, any more than I am for not taking kindly to blacksmithing. Her home may be a model of elegance, neatness and order, for one can make a success of a vocation, even though they do not find it their choice.

"Gypsy"! I think we are friends altho we do not know each other's names. Letters will reach me addressed to S. F. Gordon, Wadena, Wadena County, Minn.—SOMEBODY'S DARLING.

TEACHING MUSIC.—I noticed in the HOUSEHOLD an article on music which I liked very much. I am glad some one has taken up the subject as to modes of teaching. I think the only way to become a musician and teacher is to practice. At first you will naturally learn only the notes in the treble clef, and for this purpose we may employ the following means:

First—When you look at a note, you must name it aloud, and then seek for and strike the key which belongs to it.

Second—When you strike at hazard any white key on the treble side of the key boards, you should name it aloud and seek directly for the note belonging to it.

Third—After having struck any white key at hazard, you should describe aloud, in words, on what line or in what space the note belonging to it must be written.

Fourth—I must also recommend you to adopt the following expedient: Learn to write music. The little trouble that it will cost you will find ample recompense by great advantages. Notes are much easier to write than letters, and if a pupil devotes a quarter of an hour to this task in a couple of weeks he will become sufficiently expert at it. I would like to hear from some one else on the subject.—A TEACHER, Buda, Bureau County, Ill.

TO THE "WORKING WOMEN'S CLUB."—In the BLADE of Feb. 1, some girls, calling themselves members of the Working Women's Club, ask if it will pay to go West—into Dakota or Nebraska, and take homesteads? Probably no one can answer this with certainty. Several *ifs* would have to be taken into consideration in the reply. But without attempting to answer this question, I would like to make a suggestion to them and others who contemplate "going somewhere." There are thousands of acres of Government lands in Southwest Missouri and Northwest Arkansas, lying along and near railroads recently built, affording good outlets to these heretofore secluded regions. These lands generally are not good for agricultural uses, being mostly too rough, but they abound in good timber and water, and in spots amazing lands, especially for sheep. It is said they will live all Winter on the acorns that grow here in great abundance, so that very little if any prepared feed is necessary the year round. And then good timber is becoming more valuable constantly, and the owner of a quarter section of good timber land has a good thing to keep. The climate here is mild and healthful, and notwithstanding the great "boom" from Southern settlers, I find, after a residence of six years, that it is all nonsense. I have lived in the East, North and West, and nowhere else have I found better friends than here. Now, why not come and settle on these lands and convert them into sheep ranges? But little money is requisite for the project. The lands do not have to be cleared. Fencing might be done by the rail fence, and with the material already on the ground, a good, substantial fence can be made at about 40 cents per rod. So that the cost of fencing a whole section, that is, one square mile, should not exceed $530. Log houses can be made costing from $20 to any sum one pleases. Then if four persons would take a square section of land and fence it in common, and build their cabins near the center of the tract, or if they choose to live under one roof, build on the center, letting the four corners of the house stand on the four quarters of the section, the homestead law can be fulfilled. And when the parties desire to use the lands separately they can build division fences and the thing is done. Each one can contribute a few sheep at the first, and increase the number as experience suggests. A good garden can be made and fruits started as soon as you like—this is an excellent fruit region. The rage thus far has been for broad acres of smooth, tillable lands, and these grazing, timber lands neglected.—OBSERVATION, Billings, Mo.

INDIVIDUAL WORTH.—If the care and work of farm life could be put aside as readily as was Mary Simpson's "broom," I might occasionally find a leisure afternoon to spend with a neighbor or write a letter for the BLADE. Therefore, allow me, "Mrs. S.," to say you struck a key note in your "defense." I am fully in accord with with your idea of sin, and of God's love for His children, and salvation. Salvation from sin, not from sin. As we are told that we are to work out our own salvation with fear and trembling!

"In all the challenges which life
Holds out to us, I count it grand,
Yet half pathetic that we stand
Or fall, unaided in the strife.

That still unheeded and alone,
Each soul must meet its mortal foes,
With none to help or to oppose,
To mark its pain or its moan."

I believe each and all must now and forever stand on their individual worth. Not a worth dependent upon the amount of happiness or success which a man attains, but a deep, inherent worth of its own, beyond the caprice of circumstances. Success in the world of letters, not a mere chance accident, as health or riches are. Such worth as this is no more fancy. Numbers have found it, and numbers will find it.

In this connection, permit me to relate an incident coming within my own observation, showing there is no comfort in a religion which teaches eternal punishment to those who do not conform to certain creeds or work. In our neighborhood (for be it remembered we live in the country and know something of our night) was a young married lady, of great worth and virtue, who, by exposure and care, contracted lung disease. She was a young convert during a religious excitement, from which she fancied she derived much comfort during the early stages of her disease; but when her strength began to fail, and pulse became weak, breath labored, and all the indications of dissolution, a great fear crept into her poor heart that she was not as good a Christian as she ought to be saved. She talked long and earnestly with her loved husband of her great trouble, and when he sat with their two young children by her bedside, she would express her fears that she was being cast off, and be lost from them. When alone, in her pain of body and distress of mind, she prayed to God to tell her if salvation was hers. From sheer exhaustion she fell asleep and dreamed that Henry, her husband, asked her to take a boat ride. Taking her two babies, stepping lightly and joyously into the boat, she found herself being rapidly borne up a beautiful river, but after sailing a short distance he told her he and the children must return. They parted, and she was left in charge of a bright host of happy spirits, who took her in charge. She felt no regret in parting from the dear ones, so happy was she. On waking she found herself lying in her bed of sickness, and from that hour no fear filled her soul, as she thought this a good omen.

To Mary Simpson! I extend my hand of kindness and fellowship, for, if I mistake not, she is a sister of similar faith to my own.—DAISY GREEN, Akron, O.

FROM STILLWATER, MONTANA.—We have been almost "snowed in" since Christmas. The snow has been from 10 to 19 inches deep for six weeks, and is not all gone yet. My husband has ridden down to the postoffice for our mail occasionally, but the roads are too bad to travel own.

This has been a very hard Winter on stock here, as cattle have had to eat brush, waiting for the Chenook winds to blow and thaw off the snow from the hillsides, so that they can get at the nutritious lunch grass. Horses do not wait for the winds, but paw the snow off for themselves. But very few think of feeding stock here, but allow them to "rustle" for something to eat. We have had some extreme cold weather lately, but it only lasted a few days. With the mercury down to 22° and 40° below, a person is content to sit by the fire and keep warm if he can. It must be rather chilly up in the mountains this weather. A party of hunters have a meat cannery in the mountains, not far from Clark's Fork River. They report the canned elk meat better than canned beef. One man was trying to capture some elk, mountain sheep and other wild animals alive. They brought in several loads of meat to Billings which they sold at six cents per pound. A set of elk-antlers are worth $10; deer from $3 to $5.

The price of hides is so low that hunters are waiting for an advance before selling. Deer and elk hides are worth 20 cents per pound. Buffalo robes are worth from $5 to $8. This country has been a hunters' paradise, but there has been too much game killed, merely for their hides. Game is getting scarce, except in the mountains. It is quite interesting to hear the old hunters give their experience, especially in bear-hunting. An acquaintance of ours killed one that yielded 300 pounds of oil. A bear cannot climb a small tree, nor can he run very fast up hill. A man was out hunting and saw a bear on a ledge of rocks. He climbed up the bluff above the bear and called out: "Hello! Old fellow, get up and show yourself." The bear immediately obeyed, as did also four others which had been concealed from view by some shrubs. This was a few more bears than the hunter bargained for, so he beat a hasty retreat to where the pony was tied and rode away, content to leave Masters Bruin in possession of the field.

I will give you a description of this country in my next.—MRS. LUE J. ROSEAN.

THE REASON WHY.—Our editor stated a fact not long since that astonished me at first, but when I thought of it seriously my wonderment ceased. The statement in substance was this: That when taken upon an average, the city ladies outlived their country sisters. Now, since I have investigated I find no reason for it being otherwise; for what are our country women doing to insure length of days? Comparatively nothing, but much to the contrary. Many of them have promised to "obey" their so-called protector, and in doing so must rise early and retire late. Board with me if you please at the average country home, and should your room be near that of the family, you will undoubtedly hear about such remarks as these from the head thereof: "Polly, Polly, get up and get breakfast. I want to get the hands to work by daylight this morning," and the half-rested wife and mother turns over with a weary sigh, exclaiming the while, "O, will I ever get to rest?"

My friends, have you not heard that wail? I have, and possessed an inclination to respond. "No rest for you this side the dark, damp tomb." Absolute rest is a stranger to many of our farmer's wives today.

It is work, work, from early dawn until the setting of the sun, and no doubt many a weak-sighted mother who hears this read (for she hasn't the time to read herself) could testify of many a midnight lamp which had found her astir. Now, why is this?

Go to their homes and interrogate them, as I have done. Ask the mother, "Why don't you have some one to assist you with your work?" and hear the almost inevitable reply, "Oh, we are not able, for John hires so much done that there is not much left for me," and as you look on their surroundings you inwardly agree with her, for had it been otherwise, surely that dilapidated cow-shed would have been repaired and refurnished. Let us take a cursory glance at this self-same John's barn. Do you see any stint there? No, indeed. It is a spacious affair, and his live stock, which are numerous, are comfortably provided for, and you see all the farming implements necessary to render his labor easy, from the unpretentious hoe to the powerful steam engine, and it has only to command and "go" and "come" and "gee" and "haw" and the work is done.

Quite a contrast you may think, nevertheless it is drawn from real life. I know farmers who postpone repairing their houses or building new ones, until their old domiciles cry out with shame and threaten to do service no longer. Fathers, read this and discover therein the secret of your boys' waywardness, for bare walls and floors, with but little recreation, has driven many a child from home. We frequently hear some deploring the inclination of the young mind, for City life. That is a fact not to be denied, but let seven-tenths of our country homes be examined and then report what was found inviting there. Do you see any inducements offered to the ambitious young mind? None only to toil early and walk in father's footsteps; and the daughter can hope for nothing but to do as mother did, with an early grave to receive her.

Who is in fault for this ill state of affairs? First, and indirectly, the mother is, and I just feel inclined to shake the women who will submit to such slavery, and not assert their rights to independence by sharing the means and making home a fit place for a body wherein dwelleth a pure soul. Beautify your homes for the sake of your children and their immortal interest, for there are doubtful conclusions formed in my mind concerning the piety of those who wilfully neglect their personal appearance and home surroundings.—LOYAL DAUGHTER.

FAR OFF OREGON.—In the BLADE of Jan. 4, Mrs. L. E. Star is in quest of a warmer climate, and there turned her thoughts to far off Oregon, thinking, amidst her sunny glades, flower-clad hills and vales, mountain ranges, guarded by snow-capped peaks, which look eternal in their cold grandeur, that, "surely there is the place for me." As many are looking to Oregon as a future home, and want to know so many things about this Eldorado (?) I will avail myself of the BLADE as the means of reaching the greater number of enquirers.

I came here in an early day, as far back as '47, and was unconscious of my presence or importance, and cannot give particulars of the great event, except that my arrival was hailed with great joy on the part of my parents, and seconded by prodigious kicking and wonderful screams on my part. And now, fair readers, that you know the writer is a full fledged "Webfooter," I will proceed.

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I will give you a description of this country in my next.—MRS. LUE J. ROSEAN.

THE REASON WHY.—Our editor stated a fact not long since that astonished me at first, but when I thought of it seriously my wonderment ceased. The statement in substance was this: That when taken upon an average, the city ladies outlived their country sisters. Now, since I have investigated I find no reason for it being otherwise; for what are our country women doing to insure length of days? Comparatively nothing, but much to the contrary. Many of them have promised to "obey" their so-called protector, and in doing so must rise early and retire late. Board with me if you please at the average country home, and should your room be near that of the family, you will undoubtedly hear about such remarks as these from the head thereof: "Polly, Polly, get up and get breakfast. I want to get the hands to work by daylight this morning," and the half-rested wife and mother turns over with a weary sigh, exclaiming the while, "O, will I ever get to rest?"

My friends, have you not heard that wail? I have, and possessed an inclination to respond. "No rest for you this side the dark, damp tomb." Absolute rest is a stranger to many of our farmer's wives today.

It is work, work, from early dawn until the setting of the sun, and no doubt many a weak-sighted mother who hears this read (for she hasn't the time to read herself) could testify of many a midnight lamp which had found her astir. Now, why is this?

Go to their homes and interrogate them, as I have done. Ask the mother, "Why don't you have some one to assist you with your work?" and hear the almost inevitable reply, "Oh, we are not able, for John hires so much done that there is not much left for me," and as you look on their surroundings you inwardly agree with her, for had it been otherwise, surely that dilapidated cow-shed would have been repaired and refurnished. Let us take a cursory glance at this self-same John's barn. Do you see any stint there? No, indeed. It is a spacious affair, and his live stock, which are numerous, are comfortably provided for, and you see all the farming implements necessary to render his labor easy, from the unpretentious hoe to the powerful steam engine, and it has only to command and "go" and "come" and "gee" and "haw" and the work is done.

Quite a contrast you may think, nevertheless it is drawn from real life. I know farmers who postpone repairing their houses or building new ones, until their old domiciles cry out with shame and threaten to do service no longer. Fathers, read this and discover therein the secret of your boys' waywardness, for bare walls and floors, with but little recreation, has driven many a child from home. We frequently hear some deploring the inclination of the young mind, for City life. That is a fact not to be denied, but let seven-tenths of our country homes be examined and then report what was found inviting there. Do you see any inducements offered to the ambitious young mind? None only to toil early and walk in father's footsteps; and the daughter can hope for nothing but to do as mother did, with an early grave to receive her.

Who is in fault for this ill state of affairs? First, and indirectly, the mother is, and I just feel inclined to shake the women who will submit to such slavery, and not assert their rights to independence by sharing the means and making home a fit place for a body wherein dwelleth a pure soul. Beautify your homes for the sake of your children and their immortal interest, for there are doubtful conclusions formed in my mind concerning the piety of those who wilfully neglect their personal appearance and home surroundings.—LOYAL DAUGHTER.

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The Farm.

Small Potatoes for Seed.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm:

Soon you inquire as to the results of my experiment in planting small potatoes for seed. I think you may expect the fact that it does not run out in the variety. In energy and medium sorts such as directly native before from me it potatoes are really the object of work and inferior plants, and are in fit for seed. But with very late sorts like the Peerless, where the tubers keep setting till frost kills the vines, there will always be small ones on strong healthy plants, and such I have used for seed for years, and if you get it planted early enough the difficulty in getting a full bed is fully met. If you cut to single eyes the sets are so small that the plant does not make a vigorous start, while if you plant them whole or in halves you get too many plants in a hill, which is worse.

To obviate these difficulties I (if I find it necessary to use small seed) prepare the seed as follows: Cut off the chunks of the seed at one end of every tuber and throw them away; then with the point of a knife smooth out all the remaining eyes but one, and plant one in a place. By this plan a quite good results may be had, yet I would not like to follow it up year after year. My usual plan is to use good-sized tubers for seed, in fact the most perfect specimens I can find. Then after discarding the seed end, I cut to single eyes, cutting deep toward the center, not merely chipping off. Plant one in a place. W. HESLER.

Information Wanted.

Can you give me information in the culture of hops, such as are raised in some of the more Northern States? Whether they will do well here, and where to get the seed or plants, and how managed?—FARMER, Box 186, Rossville, Ill.

Allow me to make a brief statement, and then to ask you a question or two. My barnyard well is dry. I have a spring, say 100 feet from it and about 15 or 20 feet lower than the top of the well. Now, can I run a pipe from the spring into the well, below the frost, and attach a pump and raise water in the well? Would it be required any valves in addition to to those in the pump, and if so, where? Please answer through the BLADE, and oblige.—R. S. WAITE.

Information Furnished.

I see in the BLADE of February 8, a person, writing from Eddytown, N. Y., says that it does not pay to run a creamery with less than 200 cows. I am not of the same opinion. It will pay to use the creamery process for only one cow. We made in 1882 $400, just from the butter of seven cows, making an average of $70 a cow. The price of creamery butter is 10 cents more on a pound than common butter, and it is not so much trouble to make it. In the creamery process you get every particle of butter that is in it, and the sweet skim milk is of great value than sour milk of the old way.—QUINCY, Barton, Mich.

I have noticed a time or two in the BLADE the question, how can I do with my sweeping house? I have had two; one I cured in about six weeks, the other three months. They were both bad. The remedy—Pinch up the hide over the sunken parts about twice a day, and keep it loose. It requires perseverance, but will cure. I use no liniments.—C. A. LOCKWOOD.

Farmers as Business Men.

There are few real business men among farmers. How many farmers keep a cash account, and know at the end of each month how much money they have received, from whom they have received it, or how much, in brief, for what the money was paid out? If a farmer wishes to understand his business, he must treat the business part of his profession in a business manner, and he can do this without he keeps a book, a pen, some ink, and is careful to write down correctly all his business transactions.

I have been in farm houses where it took about half an hour to find the pen and ink and then to write a little writing. I have known men actually who have to go to a neighbor's house for pen and ink. It is an easy matter to keep a purchase account in addition to the cash account, and everything which is bought can be written down, and if paid for it can be marked paid and the same entered in the cash account. By referring to the purchase account we always know what bills have been paid, and if we can make out what is to be met in the next month and thus avoid unpleasant dues. We can also keep an account of our sales, and when anything is sold write it down in the sales account, and if we receive the cash we mark it paid and enter it on the cash account as before. It would no doubt be worth many times the trouble, and every farmer would have the satisfaction of knowing at the end of the year just how his money came, where it went and how much it saved or brought him. It would open up new fields of thought, induce him to make greater exertions and make him more frugal, more intelligent, less censurious, and greatly improve his manner of transacting business.

The merchant makes good his bad debts off the easy-going, careless farmer, by a skilful management of the cash account. Lawyers fatten off the farmer by unnecessary and careless habits. The farmer may know that he got so much for his cattle, his wool, his grain, his hogs, or whatever it may be, and he may know that he paid his taxes, his store bills, and his many doctor bills, but he will be likely to find that his money slipped away and did him very little good, and of course he becomes stingy and mean, and is once known as a man from whom that which he paid any body money he always held it out and looked in the opposite direction—he hated to see the money go.

Let the farmer's wife keep her account also, and thus add dignity to labor, and we will not hear the growling husband ask her what has become of the money he consented to give her. She will take a just pride in keeping an accurate account of her affairs; and the application of the same necessary in the management of the household will make her position dignified and respectable, instead of an endless routine of servile drudgery.

I have been keeping a diary for the last six years, and find it very successful. The time of putting in crops has been noted, and the observations made on the seasons, the weather, the crops, the stock and farm work, are so valuable for the future that I would not do without it for many times the trouble of keeping it.—*American Farmer.*

Necessities in Poultry Keeping.

The requirements for success with poultry may be summed up in a few words. Have the fowls comfortable and at home, satisfied in every respect. To do this, several things are necessary, and if any of these are lacking, loss will result. These requirements are a variety of foods including the grains, with a little animal and vegetable material added occasionally, enough to satisfy and no more, yet sufficient to keep the fowls in good condition, avoiding too much fat, which results from using fattening with corn; pure water constantly supplied; clean, well-aired and well-lighted quarters, sufficiently roomy to prevent crowding; avoiding the extremes of heat and cold; allowing of no intrusion upon the fowls' privacy, and familiarizing them with the presence of attendants; their nests retired and easy of access; their roost also easy of access; and a bed of sand and gravel to work in and peck in.

Here might be named with some advantage. These mentioned are the necessary points. When understood, each person must determine for himself how to suit them to his circumstances or situation, and the situation must be such as to allow them all to be adopted. As with everything else, the business must be understood—at least its principals, and for the huge losses that experience would have taught, in the opposite direction, no fortune would be made. In short, more will result, the disappointment proportioned to the extent of knowledge and its faithful application.

In scenting fowls, discard the native sorts. There is no lack of good breeds to select from, and the difference between them is not very great, being each a matter of fancy. All may be made profitable if the above requirements are met. Instead of having desired for special purposes a few breeds may be mentioned, the best one stands high for the table, early laying, and the mature hen and cock will serve the purpose well where flesh is the main object. The Leghorn first in the matter number of eggs. For general excellence, barring [illegible] any good point to be [illegible] possessing any objectionable one, the Houdan will probably give as much satisfaction as any. These are popular, well-established breeds, and can be readily obtained at reasonable prices. In selecting birds, be careful to get those free from vermin and diseases, and propagate only from males of pure blood, never exposing the brood to cold, wet weather, or great changes of temperature, which is hurtful, and when allowed, strong, healthy chickens cannot be expected. By carrying out these principles, there will be little danger from vermin, and the health of the birds are carefully [illegible] cured for hatching, and [illegible]

Hot Beds and Cold Frames.

Dr. A. Chandler, of Georgia, has a practical article in the February *American Agriculturist*, from which we copy the following:

The site for a hot-bed or cold frame should be on sandy or gravelly or well-drained soil, convenient to water, well-protected from north and northwest winds, not too near trees overhanging them, and the side of houses, but open to the sun from south-east to south-west settings. Unless the aspect of the bed is a point or two eastward of the south, the plants growing at the eastern end will be dwindled by the shade of the frame. The site having been chosen, the manure is placed either on the surface, or in an excavation about six inches deep, in the shape of a solid parallelogram, extending in length and breadth one foot beyond the dimensions of the frame to be placed upon it. The frame should be as wide as the length of the sash, and its length will be determined by the number of sashes. No bed should be constructed, if available, for less than four "lights," and the longer it is the more heat will be developed, and the more in amount will be retained.

For a cold frame, the soil should be elevated six inches above the general level, and finely spaded and raked. Glass is the proper material for sash, and the cheapest in the end. Frames covered with cotton cloth may be used as a substitute, however. To render the cloth more translucent, the following ingredients may be used: 1 qt. pale linseed oil, 4 ozs. resin, and 1 oz. sugar of lead. The sugar of lead should be ground with a little of the oil, then the remainder of the oil and resin should be added, and the varnish applied with a wide brush while warm.

The following directions apply to the cold frame alone: According to the nature and size of the seed, and the character of the soil, the seeds are to be sown from a quarter of an inch to an inch deep, in drills three or four inches apart across the bed, and more thinly at the back and front, than near the middle of the bed. Each variety should be sown in separate cold frames, or, when not practicable, only such should be sown together as require about the same degree of heat to germinate, and particularly such as demand the same management and protection, until the plants are removed.

Extra Feed.

As our readers know, we advocate mixed farming—raising a little of everything, and as much as possible of everything. Specialists do well, but it requires more money to engage successfully in any one branch of rural life, as the raising of cattle, or sheep, or hogs, or any one thing. A man with limited means can make a good living, and at the same time improve and make a good farm and home by applying his energies to farming in general. This includes stock raising. Every farmer ought to raise as much stock as his land will maintain well, and no more. If he will study his business as closely and carefully as the merchant and lawyer do theirs, he will find many available sources of profit lying loosely about him.

This thing of having but one cow, or two sheep, or three hogs, to every cultivated 10 acres of land, is wasteful extravagance. It costs something to get stock we know, but not so much as many think, if we only get the right kind. The writer of this once bought a long-nicked-looking sow with seven pigs. If it had not occurred in Missouri and before the war, he would be ashamed to mention it. Not that he is ashamed of having purchased a sow; but—*such* a sow. Well, that was in the Fall of 1860. By the time the soldiers came along that way—one year later, it seemed as if that woods were full of good pork, and all from that sow and seven pigs. We had 20 odd head of fair porkers that we had expected to feed—not the soldiers with. The fact is mentioned merely to illustrate that stock may be started from small and homely beginnings.

But our theme now is not the increase of stock. It is the feeding well of what we have. Put every available item of feed into meat and wool. It does not pay to ship corn when we can put it into beef, pork, mutton, or wool, and ship them. It rarely happens in Kansas that it is not cheaper to feed hogs or cattle than it is to ship corn, rye, oats, turnips and hay. Let us all study the art of feeding. It is an art. Some men will raise animals on half the food that others use. It requires study, good executive ability, patience and perseverance. For feeding hogs we ought to have good floors and dry, warm sleeping pens. Never give a kernel of corn, and let the hogs eat them—not waste. Cattle ought to have shelter from storms. They need feeding troughs, racks and dry, well littered places to lie. Sheep need troughs and racks, and clean, well ventilated houses. All kinds of stock need shelter and clean, dry quarters. But if we can not do as well as we would like to do, let us do as well as we can. At least let us save all the feed we can and put it into our stock.—*Kansas Farmer.*

An Early Crop of Peas.

There are two distinct classes of peas, those with small round seeds, and others with much larger, irregularly shaped peas, the surface of which is wrinkled. The wrinkle-seeded, or narrow peas, are as much better than the others as sweet corn is superior to field corn. The round peas, while not so good, are much handier and earlier than the others. Unless the soil is warm, and they germinate quickly, wrinkled peas will decay before they can come up. The round peas are vastly better than no peas, and are very acceptable until the others come. To have early peas, they must be sown early—the earlier the better. After the soil has thawed for the first four inches, even if it is solid yet below that, if the ground was manured and plowed last Autumn all the better; if not, select the richest available spot, and open a drill four inches deep. Peas should be covered deeper than most other seeds. For varieties, the "Early Kent" is one of the best; it has almost as many names as there are dealers. "Daniel O'Rourke" is one of the names of a good strain of this pea. "Carlow's First Crop" is another good variety, and every Spring we receive extra early sorts are sent from England, which usually turn out to be the old "Early Kent," with a new name. The peas should be sown in the bottom of the drill rather thickly, at least one every inch, and at first covered with about an inch of soil. It is well to put about four inches of coarse stable manure over the rows; this is to be left on in cold days, but when it is sunny and warm, pull it off with a rake, and let the sun strike to the soil over the peas, replacing it at night. When the peas sprout, gradually cover them with fine warm soil, placing the coarse manure over them as needed, until the covering of soil reaches the level of the surface. If a ridge of soil, a few inches higher than the peas, be drawn up on each side of the row, it will greatly protect them from cold winds. When the plants are a few inches high, draw some fine soil up to them, and stick in the brush. When the soil becomes dry and warm, the main crop of wrinkled peas may be sown.—*Dr. Thurber, in American Agriculturist.*

Growth of Black Walnut.

A correspondent of the *Kansas Farmer* writes: "I have a plantation of black walnuts, planted 4x4 feet apart in 1858, now averaging in size from fifteen to five inches in diameter, and from 20 to 20 feet high. By the time they are 10 years old we can begin to cut timber for posts and poles or stakes. The trees then cut out may be valued at 20 cents each. One thousand may be cut from an acre and still leave a thousand standing. This would be a yield of $200 per acre, at least, or a product of $20 per acre for each year.

A Republican Success.

CORRY, Pa., Feb. 21.—Election is now over and the Republicans have swept nearly everything, both large and small offices. The Republican Auditor was elected, High Constable, Ward Constables, three Councilmen and other minor officers. The Council now stands six Republicans, four Democrats, one Greenbacker and one doubtful. The Republicans feel jubilant over their success.

Gov. Morgan's Estate.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The late Gov. Morgan bequeaths his wife $300,000 and the income of $1,000,000; to relatives of himself and wife, $500,000, $22,000 to personal friends and clerks in his office, and $8,000 to household servants; no charities is given while the residuum of the estate, valued in all at $6,000,000, is given the executors in trust, the income to be paid to his grandson, Edwin D. Morgan.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

Imparts New Life and Vigor.

Dr. S. F. Newcomer, Greenfield, O., says: "In the cases of several aged men, who complained of forgetfulness and disinclination to think, move or be spoken to, or harassed in any way, they told me it imparted new life and vigor."

A Romantic Ragged $2 Bank Bill.

Many current stories are told about the prize which Underwood Fisher, of the Three Rivers House, drew in the State lottery. He sent the facts thus: December 12 he sent $2, and received in return two tenths ticket No. 31,463. He bought the cigars of which was $3.50. On the 14th three days after the drawing, when he received a dispatch saying that his ticket had drawn $20,000. He called on the president of the L. S. L. Co., New Orleans, through the First National Bank, he received his money. The cigars made quite a difference. He smoked them and enjoyed them, and then he [illegible] ragged, and he sent it for a ticket. The point is, that you send for lottery tickets in a ragged $2 bill.—From the Three Rivers Herald of January 13.

The Sunday School.

The Seven Chosen.

LESSON X, SUNDAY, MARCH 11, 1883.

Golden Text.—Seven men of honest report, full of the Holy Ghost and wisdom.—Acts 6:3.

LESSON TEXT.

Acts 6: 1-15.

1. And in those days, when the number of the disciples was multiplied, there arose a murmuring of the Grecians against the Hebrews, because their widows were neglected in the daily ministration.

2. Then the twelve called the multitude of the disciples unto them, and said, It is not reason that we should leave the word of God and serve tables.

3. Wherefore, brethren, look ye out among you seven men of honest report, full of the Holy Ghost and wisdom, whom we may appoint over this business.

4. But we will give ourselves continually to prayer, and to the ministry of the word.

5. And the saying pleased the whole multitude; and they chose Stephen, a man full of faith and of the Holy Ghost, and Philip and Prochorus, and Nicanor, and Timon, and Parmenas, and Nicolas, a proselyte of Antioch.

6. Whom they set up before the apostles; and when they had prayed, they laid their hands on them.

7. And the word of God increased; and the number of the disciples multiplied in Jerusalem greatly; and a great company of the priests were obedient to the faith.

8. And Stephen, full of faith and power, did great wonders and miracles among the people.

9. Then there arose certain of the synagogue, which is called the synagogue of the Libertines, and Cyrenians, and Alexandrians, and of them of Cilicia and of Asia, disputing with Stephen.

10. And they were not able to resist the wisdom and the spirit by which he spake.

11. Then they suborned men, which said, We have heard him speak blasphemous words against Moses and against God.

12. And they stirred up the people, and the elders, and the scribes, and came upon him, and caught him, and brought him to the council,

13. And set up false witnesses, which said, This man ceaseth not to speak blasphemous words against this holy place and the law;

14. For we have heard him say that this Jesus of Nazareth shall destroy this place, and change the customs which Moses delivered us.

15. And all that sat in the council, looking steadfastly on him, saw his face as it had been the face of an angel.

ILLUSTRATIVE APPLICATIONS.

When the number of the disciples was multiplying, there arose a murmuring (v. 1). Prosperity is a severe test of men—and of women as well. As a rule, the more men have the less satisfied they are. The day of small things is less likely than the day of abundance to be the time of discontent and complaining. This has been found so in many a home; and also in many a community and in many a church. There are those who can look back on the days of their poverty and toil as their happiest days. It is a great thing to learn, in whatsoever state we are, therewith to be content; especially is it a great thing to learn how to "abound" in other things, without abounding in murmurs.

It is not fit that we should forsake the word of God and serve tables (v. 2). That was the way the apostles looked at it, and I think they were right, although there are a great many Christians who take a different view of the case. "Serving tables" in that day was looking after the social and temporal interests of believers. It was a very good business, a very useful one in its way, but it was not so good a business for an apostle as declaring the word of God to saints and sinners. So, nowadays, if a minister must choose between Bible study and preaching on the one hand and social visiting on the other, he would better stick to the ministry of the word, and get an extra force of deacons or elders or stewards to do the visiting, and to run the church sociables and all that sort of thing. It is not fit that he should forsake the bigger business for the lesser.

Look ye out . . . from among you seven men of good report (v. 3). It was not enough that men were in the church in that day; they must be men of good report as well as of "promotions if they were to be put in office. It is always important to have as church officers, as Sunday-school officers, as representatives of God's cause in any way, men who are of good report. Even if we believe that a man has a good man at heart, if he has not a good reputation, he is not fit to be a representative Christian anywhere. And if men of good repute had to be hunted for in the days of apostolic church, how much more is it to suppose that you can take the first one who comes to hand for a church officer or a Sunday-school teacher in these days!

Full of the Holy Ghost and wisdom. Men for office in the church ought to be wise as well as godly. "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom;" but not the end of it. It is not enough for a man to have good purposes in the Lord's service; he needs to know what to do and how to do it in his special sphere. "Finally, my brother," said a venerable clergyman in his formal charge to a young pastor at his installation, "have good common sense." Common sense is important—even to a church officer. And as to spiritual gifts, the first deacons were to be men "full of the Holy Ghost," as well as full of wisdom; yet none of them were to be deemed overstocked, even while thus supplied. Why should a lower standard be looked for in our day?

We will continue steadfastly in prayer, and in the ministry of the word (v. 4). The apostles felt the need of constant prayer in conjunction with their preaching and Bible-teaching. Yet they were full of the Holy Ghost. If that was their need, how can any of us get on get on in Bible-teaching without earnest and continuous prayer? Bible-study and prayer must go hand in hand; and those who are giving of God's truth to others must be constantly seeking God's truth from God. None of us can give out any faster or any more than he takes in.

The saying pleased the whole multitude (v. 5). Wise leaders, when led of God, can influence a multitude of those who are in God's service. Those who do not know what to do of themselves are often quick to recognize the wise proposals of others. If we were readier to show the multitude just what to do, and how, instead of complaining of the multitude for not doing, we should be likely to accomplish a vast deal more than now.

Stephen, full of faith and power, wrought great wonders and signs among the people (v. 8). And any man in Christ's service who is full of faith and power can work great wonders in the world. Any man, moreover, who is full of faith and of the Holy Ghost, is full of power. If we look to the source of Stephen's power for our power, we shall find God as ready to use us effectively in our day and sphere as he was to use Stephen in his day and sphere.

Saw his face as it had been the face of an angel (v. 15). Any man or woman who undividedly does the work of God is so far an angel of God—a messenger and servant of God; and his or her face will show as it were the face of an angel. The light of God shines on those who look toward God; and that light is reflected again in the sight of all those who look at this messenger of God. Who would not be glad to have a face with the glow and beauty of an angel's face? Whoever would have such a face, must secure it, by paying its price—in consecrated and faith-filled Christian service.—*H. Clay Trumbull, in S. S. Times.*

A BONANZA MINE

of health is to be found in Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," to the merits of which as a remedy for female weakness and kindred affections thousands testify.

"Law and Order" Defeat.

ERIE, Pa., Feb. 20.—Erie to-day elected a Democratic Mayor, Phillip A. Packer, by one of the largest majorities ever given a municipal candidate. The contest could hardly be called political, the issue being one of temperance and anti-temperance. The Republican candidate, William R. Dougherty, a large manufacturer, is temperance leader of the Law and Order League, while his successful opponent is the President of the Reform Association, organized for the purpose of protecting citizens from alleged persecutions by the Temperance party. Both are gentlemen of wealth, influence and high character. In the Councils the political division is about even.

Fatal Mistake.

CORSICANA, Tex., Feb. 21.—The family of Wm. Bush, living 12 miles northeast of here, were poisoned by having morphine administered instead of quinine. The mother and three children died from the effects. The mistake arose from having morphine and quinine side by side on the mantel-piece in the same sized bottles.

WHILE WAITING FOR A COUGH to go as it came, you are often laying the foundation for some Pulmonary or Bronchial affection. It is better to get rid of a cold at once by using that sure remedy Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, which will cure the most stubborn Cough, and relieve you of all anxiety as to dangerous consequences.

—The Howe Scales have all the latest improvements. It is true economy to buy the best. Borden, Selleck & Co., Agents, Chicago.

CONGRESSIONAL.

47th Congress—Second Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1883.

The conference report on the Japanese Indemnity bill was presented, and, after discussion, agreed to.

At 2 p. m. the Tariff bill was taken up, the pending question being on the amendment offered last evening by Sen. Conger, providing for a duty of ¼ cent per pound upon charcoal iron advanced in manufacture beyond iron in pigs, in addition to the duty on iron made with other fuel.

Sen. Conger's amendment was lost.

Sen. Sewell moved to amend the jute paragraph by striking out $15 per ton and inserting 20 per cent. ad valorem. The amendment was agreed to.

On motion of Sen. Aldrich, the words "for carpets" was struck out of the flax, hemp and jute yarns paragraph.

On motion of Sen. Dawes, the paragraph taxing salt cake one-fourth cent per pound, was changed into 20 per cent. advalorem, and the paragraph as to collodion was changed so as to read "collodion and all compounds of pyroxyline," and the words "when on finished or partly finished articles, 25 per cent. advalorem," were added to the paragraph. "Dextrine burnt starch gum substitute, or British gum," was changed from 10 per cent. advalorem to one cent per pound.

Sen. Rollins moved to insert "fish glue or ising-glass, 25 per cent. advalorem. Agreed to.

On motion of Sen. Logan, the tax on glue was made 25 instead of 20 per cent. advalorem.

Sen. Sherman moved to strike out the paragraph imposing a duty on steel ingots, cogged ingots, etc., and substitute therefor the provisions of the House schedule. After debate the bill went over.

On motion of Sen. Bayard the House joint resolution passed for the free admission of articles intended for the exhibition at Philadelphia.

HOUSE.

The final amendment voted upon was that reducing the number of Internal Revenue collection districts to 82; agreed to; the amendment increasing the hours of clerical labor in the departments was agreed to.

The committee then rose and reported the bill to the House, and it was passed.

The House went into Committee on the Tariff bill. Mr. Bayne moved to reduce the duty on all sugars above No. 13 Dutch standard from 3 to 2½ cents per pound. Pending action the committee arose.

Mr. Skinner introduced a bill appropriating $500,000 for the relief of sufferers from floods in Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, and Mr. Wheeler introduced a bill appropriating $100,000 for the same purpose. Both measures were referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Willits (Mich.) from the Committee on Judiciary, reported back the bill providing for an additional Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of Dakota. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill for the allowance of certain claims (known as the 4th of July claims) reported by accounting officers of the Treasury Department. The bill appropriates $308,000. After discussion the bill passed. Adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.

Sen. Vest offered a resolution for a committee of five Senators to investigate the wholesale and confidential disclosures Paris loans and requesting the Secretary of the Interior to take no action in the matter until the Committee reports at the next session. Laid over until Monday.

Sen. Blair offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether the Legislature of New Hampshire, chosen in November, 1882, can lawfully elect a Senator of the United States. After a long debate the resolution was withdrawn and the Tariff bill was taken up.

Sen. Sherman offered the following as a substitute for his amendment offered last evening:

Steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms and slabs, die-blocks or blanks, billets and bars, and tapered or beveled bars, bands, hoops, strips and sheets of all gauges and widths, steamer cranks and other shafts, steel rails, crank-pins, connecting-rods and piston-rods, pressed, sheared or stamped shapes, or blanks of sheet or plate steel, or a combination of steel and iron, punched or not punched, hammer mold or swagged steel, gun molds not in bars, alloys used as substitutes for steel tools of all descriptions and shapes; dry sand, loam or iron molded steel castings, all of the above valued at four cents a pound or less, forty per centum ad valorem; and all over four cents a pound and not above seven cents, two cents per pound; valued above seven cents and not above 11 cents per pound, 2¾ cents per pound; valued at above 11 cents per pound, 3½ cents per pound; steel in any form not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, 45 per centum ad valorem.

Sen. McPherson offered the following "There shall be paid on galvanized iron or steel wire, except barbed fence wire, one-half of one cent per pound in addition to the rate imposed on the wire of which it is made. On iron wire rope and wire strand, one cent per pound in addition to the rates imposed on the wire of which it is made."

Sen. Beck said Sherman's amendment was a proposal to undo all the Senate had been engaged in doing last month, and substitute for it the action of the House of Representatives, not merely in relation to the items embraced in the lines proposed to be struck out, but also in relation to many other articles of steel and iron.

Sen. Allison suggested that the words "all of the above classes of steel not otherwise enumerated or provided for" should be inserted.

Sen. Sherman said he was willing to accept the suggestion.

Sen. Beck insisted that the amendment as it stood would include hoop-bands and strips of all gauges and widths, whether made of iron or steel.

A Senator on the Democrate side—Cotton-ties!

Sen. Beck—Yes; it will include cotton-ties as well, and is intended, in my judgment, to include them all.

Sen. Sherman—Mr. President, I submit that is absolutely untrue, and I might go a little further than that.

Sen. Beck—Go just as far as you like. I understand this and intend to do my duty in the matter.

Sen. Sherman—But the Senator shall not misrepresent me, and he shall not bully the Senate.

Sen. Beck—And I will not be bullied in the Senate, either; nor will I be told that we have no sense, and that all sense is concentrated on the Committee on Ways and Means of the House and the action of the House against the rules of the House, without resenting it.

Sen. Sherman—The whole paragraph relates to steel ingots, bars, blooms, etc.; steel runs all through the paragraph, and it has no connection with iron, and I have no objection to the qualified words proposed by the Senator from Iowa. The Senator from Kentucky (Beck) ought to be careful about impugning other people's motives. He cannot tell my motives. I always give him credit for his sincerity and his honesty, and I do not want him to go too far in dealing with this matter. I am in favor of what is right and just in regard to this question, and no more.

After some further discussion, Sen. Bayard said it was evident that the metal schedule could not be disposed of to-day, and he therefore proposed an amendment to the free list on the paragraph relating to books so as to make it read: "Books, maps and charts, specially imported, not more than one copy for the use of any individual, not for sale, and not more than two copies in addition to one invoice, in good faith," etc.

Sen. Allison gave notice that unless the Tariff bill were out of the way by Monday, or the latest by Tuesday, the Committee on Appropriations would have to move to set it aside in order to proceed with the appropriation bills.

Sen. Morrill then gave notice that he would ask the Senate to sit the bill out on Monday.

Sen. Bayard's amendment was discussed until the House resolution in relation to the death of Representative Shackelford was received.

Sen. Ransom offered the customary resolution on the subject, and after addresses by him and Sen. Vance the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

A resolution was adopted calling for information whether damage had been done during the current year, by flood or otherwise, to the works for channel improvement at Plum Point and Lake Providence, Mississippi River.

The Committee on Elections submitted a report in the contested election case of Sessinghaus vs. Frost, in Missouri, declaring the contestant entitled to the seat. The report was laid over, and the House resumed consideration of the Tariff bill in Committee of the Whole. The pending amendments were those offered by Messrs. Payne and Kasson, the one reducing the duty on sugars between Nos. 13 and 16, Dutch standard, from three to 2¾ cents per pound; the other fixing the rate at 2¾.

Mr. Hammond made a speech ridiculing the declaration made some days ago by Mr. Chase, that agricultural products of the country were protected to the extent of $72,000,000.

Mr. Dunnell, a member of the Ways and Means Committee, expressed his surprise at the unabated interest manifested in the pending bill, in the light of the fact that there was no earthly hope of its passage. Members had been debating the provisions of the bill, and at the same time had admitted here and elsewhere that it was not to be passed.

Mr. McKinley—I deny that, as far as I am concerned.

Mr. Dunnell—The next few days will verify the truthfulness of my statement.

The discussion was further continued by Messrs. Robeson, Kelley, Cox and Haskell. It was interrupted by the Speaker, who announced the hour for the special order (the eulogies on the late Representative Schackelford) had arrived.

The eulogies on Mr. Shackelford were then proceeded with, and after speeches by Messrs. Latham, Morey, Leedom, Randall and Vance, the House adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.

The President laid before the Senate the memorial of the Iroquois Club, Chicago, praying for Congress to accept the Illinois & Michigan Canal with a view to making it a national water-way to the Mississippi.

The bill was reported favorably granting a pension to the widow of the late Maj. Gen. Warren.

It was agreed that the Senate should hereafter meet at 10 A. M.

Sen. Vest announced that he would ask action on the resolution for a committee to investigate the Yellowstone Park matter as soon as the Tariff bill was disposed of.

After a brief executive session the tariff bill was taken up, the pending question being an amendment offered by Sen. Sherman in relation to the duty on steel. As finally adopted, the amendment provides that steel castings, etc., valued at 5 cents per pound or less, shall pay 40 per cent. advalorem, and above 5 cents and not above 9 cents, 2¾ cents per pound, and above 9 cents per pound, 3½ cents per pound.

Sen. Vance offered an amendment repealing so much of the Internal Revenue laws as require a storekeeper and gauger to be appointed to distilleries having a capacity of less than 30 gallons per day, and providing that such distilleries shall obtain license therefor. Lost.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The sundry civil bill was reported and referred to Committee of the Whole. It will be called up to-morrow. Report submitted and laid over.

In the contested election case of Cook vs. Cutts, (Iowa,) a report was submitted declaring contestant entitled to the seat.

Bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Belford—To admit free of duty articles intended for the National Mining and Industrial Exposition at Denver, in 1883.

By Mr. Anderson—To reduce the revenue on all importations into the United States. Anderson's bill provides that after the first of July next, the duties on articles imported into the United States shall be reduced 15 per cent. from rates now established by law.

By Mr. Belmont—A resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for all correspondence and all orders and decisions by the Department that effect the execution of so much of the Hawaiian treaty as relates to Sandwich Island sugars.

By Mr. Cox—Calling on the President for all communications in regard to the treatment of the Jews in Russia which have been sent and received since the last communication to the House upon the subject.

By Mr. Ward—A joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress and conferring the rank of Commander on Chief Engineer Melville.

By Mr. Beltzhoover—A resolution calling on the Secretary of War for all correspondence which passed between him and Gen. Hazen during the month of February.

The Speaker then, as the regular order, proceeded to call the committees for motions to suspend the rules.

Mr. Kelley, from the Committee on Ways and Means, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill to reduce the internal revenue taxation.

Mr. McKinley asserted that the surplus revenue in the treasury could be with safety reduced $60,000,000. Every one admitted, whether the tariff were revised or not, that the internal revenue must be reduced. There is no statesmanship, there is no business sense, in saying that because we have not finished a tariff bill, we shall not.

Mr. House called the attention of the country to the spectacle presented to-day. For the last month, day and night, the House had been discussing the tariff bill, and now comes back the same old proposition of the last session, the old scapegoat bill as that expected to bear the sins of the Republicans into the wilderness. [Laughter.] That party had gone before the country with that proposition, but the people had thrown its bank checks in its face, burnt its matches and broke its bottle of ready relief over its head. Let the Republican party go before the country, if it dared, with this bill in answer to the demand made at the last election for relief from taxation.

The motion was defeated—yeas, 102; nays, 97—not the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative. The House adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.

The Senate resumed consideration of the Tariff bill, the pending question being on a motion to reconsider the vote by which the duty on green and colored glass bottles, vials, demijohns, etc., not cut, engraved or packed, and not specially provided for, was changed from 50 per cent. advalorem to 1¼ cents per pound. The motion was agreed to.

Sen. Jewell moved to make the duty one cent per pound; lost. This leaves the rate 50 per cent. advalorem.

Sen. Sherman moved to amend the wool and woolen schedule, so as to make it read that the duty on "wools of the first-class," the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States excluding charges, should be 30 per cent. per pound or less, 24 cents per pound instead of 10 as in bill, and making the duty on wools of the same class valued above 30 cents per pound at 14 cents, instead of 12 cents per pound; also raising the duty on wool of the second class hair of the alpaca goat and other like animals, of the value of 30 cents per pound, or less, from 10 to 12 cents per pound; and the duty on wools of the same class valued at about 30 cents, from 12 to 14 cents per pound.

Sen. Sherman's amendment was defeated.

Sen. Brown moved to make the duty on champagne and other sparkling wines in bottles holding not more than a quart each $7 per dozen. Agreed to.

The duty on smaller bottles was fixed in proportion.

Sen. Gorman offered an amendment providing that from and after the passage of this act every manufacturer of tobacco or snuff shall in addition to all other requirements of law, print, or paste securely upon each package containing tobacco or snuff manufactured by or for him the words: "Notice—The manufacturers of this tobacco have complied with all the requirements, and all persons are cautioned under penalty of law not to use this package for tobacco again."

After further discussion the Tariff portion of the bill, which was technically an amendment to the original bill to reduce internal revenue taxation, was then agreed to by 37 to 23.

Sen. Logan called up the Army Appropriation bill, so as to make it unfinished business for to-morrow.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Hiscock, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

Mr. Calkins, Chairman of the Elections Committee, gave notice he would, as soon as the Sundry Civil bill was disposed of, ask action on the various election cases now on the calender.

Mr. Kelley said, recognizing the importance of the passage of the appropriation bills in time for action by the Senate, he would not antagonize them, but as soon as they were disposed of, he would again press the consideration of the Tariff bill, in the hope of reaching a result. [Incredulous laughter.]

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the sundry civil appropriation bill. General debate was dispensed with, and the bill read by paragraphs for amendments.

Mr. Bland raised a point of order against the clause authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase additional real estate in San Francisco for the storage of bullion. The point was sustained.

Mr. Townsend (O.), from the Committee on Commerce, reported the river and harbor bill. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. McCook offered an amendment providing that all lands reserved for military purposes, which in the opinion of the President may be no longer desirable for such purposes, be placed under control of the Secretary of the Interior to be by him sold to the highest bidder for cash.

Pending action the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.

Sen. Garland offered a resolution for the appointment of a Committee of seven Senators to examine into the work now in progress for the improvement of the Mississippi river below Cairo, the methods of contracts, application of appropriations, etc., and also into all matters pertaining to the feasibility of the outlet system and to improvement at the mouth of the river, the system of jetties, their permanency, etc., and into all matters touching such improvements, the Committee to hold sessions during the recess of Congress at places on the river or elsewhere, to examine persons and papers, and to report at the next session. Lost.

Sen. Van Wyck offered a resolution calling on the President for [illegible] touching the alleged joint agreement between the Ministers of the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy, at Lima, Peru, to make a joint effort to bring about peace between Chili and Peru, and whether the Minister of the United States has been instructed to invite or accept the mediation of European powers in the settlement of a purely American question. Laid on the table.

Bill passed appropriating $25,000 for the erection of a monument at Washington's headquarters, Newburg, N. Y., and the Senate went into executive session.

When the doors were reopened the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the army appropriation bill. The amendments made in Committee were added to it and passed.

The fortification appropriation bill was called up. The amendments reported by the Committee were agreed to, and the bill passed.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the bill granting right of way to the Elkhorn Railroad Company through the Niobrara military reservation in Nebraska was agreed to.

Sen. Edmunds called up the joint-resolution to provide for the termination of the articles of the Treaty of Washington relating to fisheries. Sen. Edmunds moved to limit the application of this section of the resolution by inserting the words "so far as it relates to the articles of said treaty so to be terminated." This amendment was agreed to. The joint-resolution then passed.

Sen. Edmunds moved to take up the Utah bill. The Senate, by a vote of 22 to 17, decided to take up the bill.

Sen. Hoar moved to strike out the seventh section, which provides it shall not be lawful for any female to vote at any election hereafter held in the Territory of Utah for any public purpose whatever.

Sen. Blair moved to amend the seventh section of the bill so as to make its provisions apply to "persons" instead of "females" only, and only to persons lawfully convicted of crime, felony or polygamy. The bill and amendments were still pending when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Senate amendments to the Pension Appropriation bill were concurred in.

Mr. Caswell submitted a conference report on the Postoffice Appropriation bill, stating that the conferees had been unable to agree.

News of the Week

TELEGRAPH AND MAIL.

Horace Greeley's Chappaqua estate is to be sold at public auction.

Count Edmund Charles Martinprey, a French General, is dead.

The German Bundesrath adopted a regulation against American pork.

Susan B. Anthony sailed from Philadelphia for Liverpool Thursday.

Lieut. Gorringe has taken possession of the Reading Railroad's shipyard.

Luther Robey, founder of the Concord (N. H.) Statesman, is dead, aged 83.

The Pennsylvania House defeated the Civil Service bill by a vote of 72 to 82.

At Syracuse, N. Y., the Democrats elect the Mayor and five of eight Aldermen.

The blood-curdling, murder, lynching and riot in the Tawas region turns out a gigantic hoax.

The revival at Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, has resulted in the conversion of 200 students.

The funeral of two more victims of the school house disaster took place to-day in New York.

The land claims in Huron District, Dakota, during the last quarter of 1882, amounted to 1,042 sections.

The Petersburg Gokes, having been warned the third time, has been suspended for six months.

Gladstone will arrive in London Thursday. The police Saturday renewed their precautions for his safety.

At Ottawa, Ont., a woman named Tozer saturated her clothing with coal oil and burned herself to death.

There is much in the story published that Burdett is dangerously ill. He is attending to business to-day.

The King of Bavaria visited Wagner's tomb alone at midnight Monday, and remained a quarter of an hour.

Joseph Goodwin was killed and three others were seriously injured by the explosion of a boiler in Boston.

The Philadelphia Council reports that the city has paid $167,000 in claims for years by the assessment of gas companies.

The Berlin National Zeitung says the German Colonial Society intends to colonize Fernando Po with Germans.

Both Houses of the Indiana Legislature have passed an appropriation $100,000 for the sufferers by the overflow in that State.

Colonel Bonnie is about to publish a work on the Texas Revolution, which will be of interest to the United States at Mexico.

A Committee of the Texas Legislature will report in favor of paying $250,000 for the Alamo building at San Antonio, to be preserved by the State.

Pres. E. E. White, of Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., has resigned, because of the Legislative demand for the abolishment of the anti-fraternity rule.

C. R. Rebhard & Co., New York, report they have sent at total of $333,933 to the families in Germany, contributed by citizens of the United States.

Boire, Burch and Shaw, President, bookkeeper and cashier respectively of the wrecked City Bank, of Jersey City, have been taken to the State Prison.

Milwaukee dispatches announce that Mrs. Fanny Driscoll Winn, the poetess, is so ill with congestion of the lungs that no hope for her recovery is entertained.

During a fire in Myrtlavenue, Brooklyn, John Sessling and wife leaped from the window, and had it not been for the firemen they would have killed the children.

Many Sophomores of Dartmouth College have been suspended for refusing to give the names of members of the class who tarred faculty seats in the chapel.

At Pittston, Pa., G. R. Wallace, of the Salvation Army, was arrested while advocating temperance, on a charge of obstructing the streets, fined and discharged.

In Meigs County, Ohio, a man named Chapman killed John Harwood; Cagle's brother then fatally shot Harwood and dangerously wounded Scott. Old feud.

The Catholic Mission building at Devil's Lake agency, Dakota, was burned Saturday. Ninety-six Indian children were receiving instructions at the hands of the Sisters.

William Patterson, a well known citizen of Louisville, dropped a pistol from his pocket in a street car. The weapon was discharged, sending a bullet into his left breast.

A former member of the Dublin police force, now at Chicago, makes a public statement, charging the informer Carey with being the chief of the assassination conspirators.

A mercantile remonstrating against the consumation of the Mexican treaty has been presented in the House. It is signed by Southern Eastern importers and refiners of sugar.

The Solicitor of the Treasury has decided that a power of attorney in custom house business must be signed by each of the partners in the firm for whom the instrument is used.

Timothy Warren, a pensioned veteran of the British army, was committed for trial at Scarborough after attempting murder his wife for setting her clothes on fire as she slept on a sofa.

At St. Paul the boiler in Barbouser's brewery exploded, wounding 11 persons, but none fatally. Among them were five women who were after malt. Loss between $15,000 and $20,000.

Major J. C. Wall, an associate of U. S. Grant, jr., and Gen. John B. Gordon in Alabama coal mines, dropped himself in the Tennessee river, probably on account of losses by speculation.

The total production of iron and steel rails in the United States last year was 1,589,993 net tons; Pennsylvania, 850,000 tons; Illinois, 262,500; Ohio, 113,500; New York, 155,021; Missouri, 93,528.

A story is afloat in San Antonio that three locomotives were lost in a game of poker in New York between railroad kings, and that they were transferred to the Texas Road, controlled by the winner.

In the United States Court at Indianapolis, ex-Sec. McDonald filed a bill to foreclose a mortgage on what is best known as the site of East Chicago, as $665,000 of the purchase money remains unpaid.

The Chicago Council passed the ordinance for a saloon license of $1,000 per annum, by a vote of 40 to 27. The wholesale liquor license of $500, passed at a previous meeting, was reconsidered, without action.

At Galveston, Tex., an altercation between Charles McDonald, son of the postmaster, and Henry Turner, resulted in Turner being shot through the bowels and McDonald seriously beaten with an iron poker.

Charles Gillespie, a driver of a coke-wagon in Pittsburgh, went to Stockton, California, forty years ago, and paid a visit to a Chinese fortune teller. The latter's death now gives Charles and his sister a fortune of $500,000.

Officers of the National Marriage Aid Association, Topeka, Kan., will be arrested for using the U. S. mail to defraud people. The association is a year old, has received $30,000, paid $14,000 in premiums, and has on hand in cash $13,000 liabilities, $50,000.

The Cincinnati & Baltimore directors will call a meeting of stockholders for March 20, to vote on the contract for the sale to the Cincinnati, Washington & Baltimore covering to the terms of agreement for reorganizing the Marietta & Cincinnati Company.

A resolution has been introduced in the Texas Senate for a committee to ascertain if the contract with Chicago parties for the construction of the capitol has been complied with, as alleged that the lands given for the purpose are worth from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000.

The Citizens' Law and Order League of the United States was formed at Boston, Thursday. The object of the league is to secure the enforcement of the laws and ordinances relating to the liquor traffic and encourage and assist the authorities in the maintainance and enforcement of the same.

The managers of the Kentucky Central Railroad have negotiated $1,800,000 in bonds, realizing enough to pay the bonded indebtedness due March 1, and leave a balance sufficient to complete the road to connect with the Knoxville extension, East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia system.

An attempt was made on Saturday night to burn up the Court House at Bath, Me. The school house was set on fire, but the flames were extinguished before they had spread. It was then discovered that the interior of the building had been saturated with kerosene. The floor and walls of the Court House were also sprinkled with the same fluid. One person has been arrested.

The Titans, a society of gentlemen, each one of whom is over six feet in height, will hold their Spring meeting and eat a dinner at L. Delmonico's, New York, on March 1. A number of the members of the organization from Chicago and Quebec will be present. The Association now numbers 150 members, and includes many well known professional men.

Two well-known thieves, Eddie Preston and Jack Flaherty, went from Chicago to Joliet and robbed a store of $3,500 worth of silks, and checked the trunks containing them for Chicago. The baggageman in handling them felt the bolts of silk and supposed they were dead bodies. He telegraphed to Chicago and on their arrival there the thieves were arrested and returned to Joliet.

Varnum B. Cochran, Superintendent of Public Instruction for Michigan, having been appointed and confirmed Register of the United States Land Office at Marquette, has resigned his State office, and Prof. Gass, Principal of the Union School at Jonesville, has been appointed to fill the vacancy by Gov. Begole, with David Parsons, Detroit, Deputy, and W. L. Smith, present Deputy, Chief Clerk.

Strawberries are for sale in the Cincinnati fruit stores at $2 a quart.

Ira Ray, a well-known business man of Chicago, has disappeared.

A. J. Howell, a well-known Chicago merchant, has committed suicide.

The Mississippi Valley Horticultural Society is in session at New Orleans.

Sec. Lincoln has decided to call a Court of Inquiry in regard to the Signal Service.

The men charged with having stolen the Christiancy jewels has been arrested in New York.

The Recorder of Ross County, O., has been forced to resign on account of his dissipation.

At Tallulah, Miss., Wednesday, Dunlevy, a planter, was killed by Butler, a negro employe.

Treas. Gilfillan refuses to fill the orders for new nickels without express authority from Sec. Folger.

The Philadelphia German publishers and printers petition Congress not to admit foreign books free.

The steamer Maryland, famous during the war, has been set to work again, carrying trains to and from Harlem.

The killing of Dr. Packard at the crossing at Bangor, Me., in December last, cost the Maine Central Railroad $5,060.

The Executive Committee of the Western Union Telegraph Company closed the books for transfer of capital stock till March 1.

Ed. Meagher, a well known Chicago rough, shot and killed Nicholas Mackin in a saloon row. The murderer was arrested.

The estimate of expenditures of the Mexican National Government for the next fiscal year is $27,000,000; receipts, $35,000,000.

At Elmyra, N. Y., Grumme & Kappenstein's furniture warehouse and F. M. Brow's drug store burned. Loss, $50,000; insured.

Sec. of State Newman hesitates over the problem of allowing the Cincinnati Saloonkeepers' Association to file articles of incorporation.

A telegram to the Illinois State Board of Health announces six clearly defined cases of small-pox reported at Piopolis, Hamilton County.

The Hamburg House of Burgesses, by a vote of 164 to 53, adopted the compromise scheme for uniting Hamburg with the German Customs Union.

Reports from Western Texas report a considerable loss of cattle and the death of 10 per cent. of their sheep by the recent cold weather.

PARNELL

Replies to Forster in the House of Commons.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—There was much excitement in the Commons at the opening of the session this afternoon, as it was expected Parnell would speak in answer to the charges made against him by Forster yesterday. A large number of persons were in the lobbies, unable to find room in the House. The strangers' gallery and peers' gallery were filled, and the seats of all members reserved. Parnell said the utmost he desired to do was to make his position clear to the Irish people at home and abroad. Forster, he said, ought to be ashamed for traducing him. He declined to reply to Forster's questions, and charged that gentleman with having asked him (Parnell) to disclose the secrets of his associates. If Forster believed the articles published in the Irish World were likely to incite crime, why had he not stopped the circulation of that paper? He compared the responsibility of Forster, who had read the articles and believed what the result would be, to that of himself, who never read them, although they were brought against him.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Parnell said Forster had unfairly singled out Sheridan as mentioned in the Kilmainham treaty negotiations. Why did he suppress the names of Dowd, Egan and Clayton, also mentioned, as likely to endeavor to prevent outrages in Ireland?

Forster exclaimed: "They were not mentioned to me."

O'Shea, member for Clare, said: "Boyton, Eagan and Davitt were mentioned."

Parnel continued: He had been challenged to defend himself. But he had no difficulty to defend himself from. He occupied a better position in the eyes of the Irish people than Forster in England.

Parnell analyzed the evidence of Carey, which he said was not a statement of fact, but belief or hearsay. It had been already disproved as regards Mrs. Byrne. The evidence in reference to the source of the "Murder Fund," rested upon the fact that some man while in prison received checks from the Sustentation fund of the Land League. Such aid had been given thousands of prisoners. As proof that the prisoners charged with the Phœnix Park murders were not members of the Land League, Parnell pointed out that one of them returned a check sent him from the Sustentation fund, saying he had nothing to do with the League.

Concluding, Parnell declared the present officials in Ireland were manifestly unfit to administer the Crimes act. Forster ought to return to the useful work. He was digging Ireland would weather this, as she had weathered other formidable oppressions.

Trevelyan, Chief Secretary for Ireland, vindicated the policy of the Government in Ireland.

The Prince of Wales heard Parnell's speech.

LOSS OF A STEAMSHIP.

The Glamorgan Wrecked in Mid-Ocean, and Several Lives Lost.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—The steamer Republic on the 16th instant met the steamer Glamorgan, from Liverpool for Boston. The Glamorgan was a wreck and the Republic brought the survivors here. The following were lost: Capt. Court, A. Robillard, second officer; D. Williams, J. Jerrod, seamen; John Barrel, second steward; Handy Cullen, passenger, and an unknown stowaway.

The Glamorgan was of 2,250 tons. Fifty-three passengers and members of the crew were rescued. Seaman F. Forrester of the Republic was drowned while a boat was being launched. It is supposed that Cullen, one of the victims, was connected with the Phœnix Park murders. The captain and others lost were washed overboard from the Glamorgan. The Glamorgan left Liverpool the 8th inst. and encountered a series of terrific storms. The vessel was badly damaged and flooded with water, stopping the engines. The passengers and crew worked hard for several days bailing out water and pumping to keep the vessel afloat. The Glamorgan, when sighted, was in latitude 31°, longitude 20°, 10'. She was in danger of sinking when the Republic reached her.

The Captains and the others mentioned above as lost were swept away in the awful sea that wrecked the vessel on Wednesday morning at the beginning of the gale. The Glamorgan was heavily laden. The value of the cargo is not known.

ANARCHISTS.

Important Documents Seized—Plot to Assassinate the Czar.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 26.—The house of the anarchist here, who entertained Louise Michel, when she was in Brussels recently, was searched by the police who seized three trunks. The majority of the documents contained therein were written in Russian and Italian, and refer to an international plot. This is rumored that disclosures made in connection with the dynamite explosion at Ganshoren and the seizure of these papers will lead to the arrest of Louise Michel and several of her colleagues. The man who was not wounded by the explosion is a weaver from Lyons. It is said the French Government has demanded his extradition.

It is reported that the anarchist documents seized here show a plot has been organized to murder the Czar of Russia on the occasion of his coronation.

Limestone and Stock Raising.

What has Limestone to do with stock raising? Some Pennsylvania farmers say that when they run out of corn raised on their own Limestone farms and have to buy corn for feed which has been raised in Illinois, or some parts of it, that they notice the difference at once on their cattle. They are fat as strong and large bones. The cause is not hard to find. Carbonate of Lime makes bones, and corn, grass and vegetables of every kind raised on Limestone lands have more Carbonate of Lime in them than the same things raised on other lands. Why do the best horses and mules come from Kentucky? Because the Blue Grass springs out of Limestone Lands and contains a larger per centage than other lands of Carbonate of Lime, or in other words Ground Raw Limestone. A farmer in Ohio had a meadow overrun and ruined by sheep sorrel. He put Ground Raw Limestone as a "top dressing" on one half of it, and was rewarded with a splendid crop of grass, while the other half was nothing but sheep sorrel. We say that Nature's facts when developed and demonstrated by the trial of some one farmer, are good for ten thousand farmers. The machinery to prepare Ground Raw Limestone is very simple and very durable. Every large farmer can save enough to get a machine by using what he would spend on other Fertilizers in one season. Address TOTTEN & CO., 167 R. R. street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer heals every disease peculiar to the scalp, and keeps the scalp cool and clean.

REVENGE IS SWEET.

Don't see where you can find another likes to stand an time that his

AUNT—Clementina, why do you cut your stockings so?
CLEMENTINA—Mamma has made me mad.
AUNT—But the stockings don't feel what you are doing to them.
CLEMENTINA—But mamma will have to mend them.

THE LAST WEEK

Of the Forty-seventh Congress—Complicated State of Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Forty-seventh Congress will expire by constitutional limitation at 12 o'clock meridian next Sunday. Aside from the struggles for precedence incident to the closing hours of every session, the operation of the standing rule of the House which allows motions to suspend rules to be offered at any time during the last six days, the condition public business is in at present is so peculiarly complicated with unusual embarrassments, that no clearly defined program can be relied upon for the coming week. The present condition of the annual appropriation bills, briefly stated, is as follows: The Pensions, the Agricultural and the Military Academy bills have become laws, and the Consular and Diplomatic bill has been sent to the President for signature. The Fortifications and Post-office bills are in the hands of Conference Committees. The Army, Navy and District of Columbia bills have passed both branches of Congress and are now with the House Appropriations Committee, subject to report on the Senate amendments. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial appropriation bills passed the Senate yesterday, and will be returned to the House to-morrow. The four last named will doubtless all be passed in conference by Tuesday. The Sundry Civil bill will be examined by the Senate Committee on Appropriations and reported back to the Senate probably before Wednesday. The River and Harbor bill and the General Deficiency bill, which complete the annual list, are on the House calendar awaiting action.

SEN. FERRY.

His Physicians Say a Spasm May Carry Him off at Any Time.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Sen. Ferry is so ill at the National Hotel, that rumors of his death have been quite generally circulated. Ferry, since his return to this City, which was upon the day of the announcement of the failure of his firm, has been but twice upon the floor of the Senate. He has since then locked himself in his room at the hotel, and absolutely refused to see anyone. His meals were taken to his room, and he never ventured outside, and the callers were refused. Members of the delegation from Michigan could not get up to his room even their wives were refused. Yesterday Mr. Baldwin, of Michigan, who loaned Ferry Brothers money, was refused admittance.

It is said that Ferry, since his confinement to his room, has consumed large quantities of liquor and morphine to secure rest, which his nervous condition, due to his trouble, denied, and as a result he is nervously prostrated, and for several days past has been unable to leave his bed. It is asserted that his condition has been such as to require three or four men to hold him in his bed at times. His condition grew so precarious that his physicians feared a spasm might carry him off at any time, and sent for his sister. She arrived yesterday, and Ferry's condition is much improved.

MUTINOUS CONVICTS.

The Revolt in the Missouri Penitentiary—A Loss of $300,000 by Fire.

JEFFERSON CITY, Feb. 23.—The convicts in the penitentiary had just returned to their shops from dinner to-day, when a preconcerted mutiny broke out in the harness shop of Jacob Strauss & Co. Four men seized Vanhorn, foreman of the collar shop, and told him to remain quiet. Four men also seized Snyder, foreman of the harness shop, and stripped him of his clothing. John B. Johnson, the ring leader, a highway robber, under sentence of 22 years, ran into the department where the horse collars are stuffed, and set a lot of loose straw on fire. In a moment the building, with its three shops, harness, collars and whips, was in flames. Pandemonium prevailed. When the guards ran in with hose they were met by the convicts who cut the hose.

Johnson made an effort to escape over the walls, but, despite the fact that he had a knife and club, he was captured by Jesse Tolin and put in a dungeon. His seven companions were also confined in the dark cells.

The fire was got under control, but has completely destroyed Strauss & Co.'s harness shop, collar shop and whip factory. The total loss is $300,000.

The excitement attending the fire has partially subsided and the affairs of the prison are getting into shape again. Discipline is restored. Four convicts were seriously burned and are now in the hospital.

During the excitement Johnson, the ringleader, broke out of the blind cell and attempted to incite a fresh outbreak. He obtained by some unknown means a razor and an iron poker and attempted to kill a convict who refused to assist in the revolt. He was finally overcome and placed in a dungeon.

ANOTHER MUTINY.

Convicts at Work on a Levee Make a Break for Liberty—The Contractor Killed.

HELENA, Ark., Feb. 24.—A deplorable tragedy was enacted three miles below Helena this morning. J. H. Gaut had 75 penitentiary convicts employed at work on the levee below the city. It seems there made an arrangement to capture the guards and escape. One of the convicts was working at spading dirt near the guard. He knocked the guard down and the remaining convicts then rushed upon the other guards. At this time Gant came upon the scene riding a horse. He fired at the convicts, but seeing them armed turned to retreat, when one of the convicts fired, the load passing through his body, and killing him instantly. Seventeen convicts then made their escape. They came across a lot of negros working near, and compelled them to change clothes. A posse of citizens have gone in pursuit, but up to the present writing none of the convicts have been captured. Gant was an energetic citizen, and the people mostly depended on him to keep the levee from Helena to Old Town from breaking. The Old Town country will probably be overflowed. The river here is rising three inches every 24 hours. It will not reach high water mark before March 9, and will probably be higher than last year.

Congressman Rice After Gen. Sturgis.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Representative Rice, of Ohio, to-day presented in the House a petition signed by 52 commanding officers and private soldiers who belonged to the command of Brigadier General S. D. Sturgis in the expedition into Northern Mississippi in June, 1864, asking that Sturgis be removed from his present position of Governor of the Soldiers' Home in this city, until a full investigation can be made into his official conduct in the disastrous Guntown expedition. General R. P. Buckland heads the list of petitioners.

Highest Water Ever Known at Cairo

CAIRO, Ill., Feb. 23.—The Government gauge now shows 52 feet, being a rise of 1¾ inches since last night, being the highest water ever known here. The levees are all in good condition, and large forces of men are keeping watch. The Ohio gorge commenced passidg here at noon, doing no damage. The river is now stationary at Paduca. Heavy rain last night; clearing weather at noon.

Hatch & Peters.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—The suspension of Hatch & Peters is announced from the stock exchange.

It is said the suspension of Hatch & Peters was on account of the defalcation of Cashier Geo. W. Tompkins, who embezzled and gambled away between $75,000 and $100,000 of the firm's funds. The firm recovered about $16,000 from the gamblers.

—Boils, sores and ulcers, indicate a bad state of the blood. Ayer's Sarsaparilla eradicates all foul humors.

DISASTROUS FAILURE

Of a Catholic Organization—$520,000 Swallowed Up and Nothing to Show for It.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Feb. 24.—Seven suits have been instituted against the Augustinian Society, a Roman Catholic organization formed here in 1870 to receive deposits of parishioners of churches. Attachments have been issued for $27,000, and more will likely follow. The society was formed by priests, and subsequently chartered by the Legislature, with authority to hold property not exceeding $20,000. Large amounts of real estate, including church property, have been conveyed to the society since 1881. When Father Regan took charge of its affairs, depositors had difficulty in securing deposits, and several claims have been entered against it. It has been selling real estate for some time past, and has been a large borrower from banks.

At a meeting of depositors the latter were notified no money was left, but the Society would endeavor to pay them at the rate of $24,000 yearly. The indebtedness is placed at $568,000 to depositors, and $20,000 to mortgage holders. The depositors number 700, the majority being poor female mill operatives.

It is generally believed this is the culmination of several years of the gradual depreciation of the affairs of the Society. Father O'Donn, one of its first controllers, invested largely in railroad stock, resulting in heavy losses. In addition to the poorer depositors there were several heavy deposits from $16,000 down to $5,000.

The cause of the failure is found in the fact that in 1882 the Society, then having a debt of $150,000, began a new church, adding to the debt $300,000, and using the money of depositors to meet this amount, with the exception of $84,000, which was raised by subscription.

In addition to the burden enumerated, there is another of a large magnitude. For 25 years the Society has maintained parochial schools at an estimated expense of $175,000, including $40,000 expended in remodeling the old Church for school rooms.

To add to their load, the Society five or six years ago accepted charge of St. Lawrence Church and the Church of the Immaculate Conception, which had been a considerable debt.

Depositors and the public generally are convinced this result has come about through bad management, and is in no sense the result of roguery. The clergymen now in charge make a full exhibit of the condition of the institution, and admit the money of depositors is gone.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Feb. 25.—The Roman Catholic Churches under the control of the Augustinian Fathers were crowded at each service to-day. It was reported that the priests would refer to the collapse of their savings institution. At St. Mary's Church, Rev. E. C. McEvery, Superior of the American branch of the Augustinian order, said he proposed soon to give a detailed statement of the church finances. The society would have nothing undone to meet their obligations. He considered the mortgages on the church property comparatively slight, the inconvenience being the only matter for serious consideration. He said the Society's indebtedness is between $400,000 and $500,000, but with receipts from orders in three Churches and two Chapels in this city, and with extraordinary efforts he hoped to meet the financial obligations in a few years. He expressed the utmost confidence that the Catholics of Lawrence would subscribe according to their means to free the Church from indebtedness. Two years ago he collected in New York, Pennsylvania and Boston $11,000, which he applied to decrease the debt. The Society would leave nothing undone to meet the pressing demands, and would not see the immediate poor suffer. He urged his hearers to be patient and the Society would pay them all.

Rev. Corr, of the Immaculate Conception, told his people the Society would not repudiate the debts, but pay dollar for dollar. Have patience, he said, and contribute as Catholics. They will get their money in a short time.

Rev. Ryan, of St. Lawrence Church, gave the same advice and said there would be a dividend paid depositors yearly, and perhaps oftener. The debt was not incurred by the presents heads of parishes, but the responsibilities would be met.

Prominent Catholic citizens to-night considered means to extricate the Augustinian Society from indebtedness, and decided to appoint a Committee and to give full control of the finances and the revenues of the Catholic Churches of the City except St. Patrick's. A subscription paper was started and $4,000 subscribed. The Committee assume the debts only with the understanding that depositors of the saving institution will not force the Augustinian Society into insolvency. St. Mary's parochial school will be closed, saving $10,000 annually. This puts 1,200 children in the public schools.

LAWRENCE, Feb. 26.—Attachments continue to be placed on the property of the Augustinian Society. Despite the implied threat of the Executive Committee that no subscriptions would be called for unless suits already entered were discontinued and none other begun, three attachments have been served on Archbishop Williams, of Boston, who exofficio controls the Catholic Church property of this Diocese. It seems now as though the Augustinian Society would be forced into insolvency.

A special attachment was also made on real estate recently conveyed by the Society to Michael Carney, Peter Halihan, James McEvery and J. D. Mahoney.

CRAFT'S CASE.

After Protesting His Innocence, the Prisoner Is Sentenced to be Hanged May 25.

GRAYSON, Ky., Feb. 24.—At the reopening of court this afternoon, the defense filed an application for a new trial, supported by the affidavits of Obediah Gallagher and Craft, declaring Gallagher was an important witness, and could not be got until the arguments had begun. Judge Brown overruled the application, read the indictments, and after stating the verdict and penalty, asked the prisoner if he had any legal objections.

Craft stood up and with impassioned voice and gesture, said: "I can say one thing: I am not guilty of that charge. I didn't have time to get all of my witnesses here that I ought to have had, and I don't consider I have had a fair trial, for I never thought of Neal. I never as much as thought of it. There is the old mother and father of these children, and I can tell them I never as much as laid my hand on them. You might just as well take a little innocent child and hang it as to hang me. The closest I was to Mrs. Gibbons' house that night was when I lay in bed at home asleep. I did not see the house of George Ellis or Bill Neal or any of the children that night. The last time I saw any of Mrs. Gibbons' children was the Wednesday before that, till I was roused by the alarm of fire. You are all standing around me looking at me. Let me tell you one thing—the time will come when it will all unfold, when you will see it all plainer than you now see me. I never thought of such a thing. I was better raised and had more respect for the people about me. I respected Mrs. Gibbons and her children. I am glad I can stand here and say I am innocent—it's the truth. If everybody was to-day as clear of the charge as I am, Mrs. Gibbons would have her children with her. It would not take the State guards. I know it is 2 put up job on me."

Here the prisoner was interrupted by Mrs. Gibbons crying out, "Oh, my children—if they were only here now."

She was led out, and Craft sat down and said no more. The Judge pronounced the sentence of hanging the 25th of May.

Michigan Senatorship.

DETROIT, Feb. 27.—Two ballots thus far taken for Senator. Palmer, 30 on each; Stockbridge, 28 and 29, Willits, 14 and 13; Lathrop, Dem., 42 the first and 38 the second. The remainder scattering on a dozen candidates.

CONGRESSIONAL.

47th Congress—Second Session.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.

The clause relative to the Yellowstone National Park having been reached, Mr. McCook moved to strike out the proviso authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to lease portions of the Park under certain restrictions, and insert in lieu thereof a proviso prohibiting him from leasing any portion of the Yellowstone National Park to any person, company or corporation for any purpose whatever, declaring of no force or effect any agreement, legislative privilege or monopoly already granted or entered into, and authorizing the Secretary of War to make the necessary details of troops to prevent trespassers or intruders from entering the park with the object of destroying game therein, or any other purpose prohibited by law. The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Willis offered an amendment providing that the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States shall hereafter retain all fees and emoluments of his office for his personal compensation over and above his necessary clerk hire and the incidental expenses of his offices a sum not exceeding $5,500 per year, and repealing so much of the act of February 28, 1799, as relates to the compensation of the Clerk from attendance in Court, also authorizing the Supreme Court to prepare a table of fees to be charged by the Clerk, and providing that, until that is done, the fee for recording or copying any paper or record shall not exceed 14 cents per folio. Adopted.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.

After a short executive session the Senate took up the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill.

The Committee having recommended the appropriation of $50,000 for the employment of additional temporary clerks, "for the sole purpose of disposing of accumulated work in the General Land Office," Sen. Edmunds moved to amend the paragraph so as to require these clerks to be employed under the provisions of the Civil Service act. Agreed to.

Sen. Sherman, from the joint Committee on the Library, offered the provisions which the Senate adopted last session for the Rochambeau papers and records and briefs belonging to the estate of the late Sen. Carpenter. Agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate and the amendments made in Committee of the Whole were agreed to, except that the provision for the repeal of the law authorizing the appointment of Assistant Secretaries of War and of the Navy respectively, was struck out, and the bill then passed.

HOUSE.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, the pending question being on the amendment from the committee of the Whole, granting $5,000 to the legal representatives of Andrew Herron, of Louisiana, late member of the Forty-eighth Congress. There was a good deal of opposition manifested to the proposition to appropriate money for the benefit of the heirs of a man who had never served as a Representative, and the amendment was lost—yeas, 53; nays, 150.

As there was in the bill a similar allowance to the family of the late J. T. Updegraff, of Ohio, as a member-elect to the Forty-eighth Congress, it was struck out by unanimous consent. The bill was then passed.

Mr. Page gave notice that he would on Monday next move that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the River and Harbor bill.

In this connection Mr. Robinson (Mass.) read a telegram which he had received, stating that there was now being transmitted to the House a communication from the Secretary of War, with information that 3,475 feet of the dyke had been carried away at Plum Point Reach.

Mr. Hammond called up the report of the Judiciary Committee in the matter of Thomas J. Majors' claim to a seat as a contingent member from Nebraska. Mr. Hammond explained the circumstances of the case, stating that the committee had been imposed upon by false testimony. The imposition having been discovered, the committee had been authorized to inquire as to what persons were responsible for the imposition. The conclusion of the committee was as follows: "We report, therefore, that Thomas J. Majors is responsible for the misinformation which induced this committee to make the report of the 1st of April, 1882 (No. 911, First Session of the Forty-seventh Congress), and that he was added therein by T. J. Alexander, Secretary of the State of Nebraska; by D. D. Hawes, Dr. P. Sexwonk and George H. Roberts. And we report that the testimony of Davis is false, and we ask the adoption of the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Clerk of the House be and is hereby required to furnish a printed copy of this report, including the evidence, to each of the following officers: The District Attorney of the District of Columbia, the Attorney General of the United States and the Governor of the State of Nebraska, that they may take such action as they may deem suitable to the gravity of the wrongs committed by the persons whose conduct is in the conclusion set forth."

The resolution was adopted without dissent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27. — Immediately after reading the journal, the House proceeded to vote on the adoption of the Reed resolution. The resolution was agreed to, yeas, 128; nays, 22. The Democrats generally refrained from voting.

The following is the negative vote: Atherton, Bayne, Burrows, (Mo.), Campbell, Converse, Ermentrout, Ford, Geddes, Hardenbaugh, Hazeltine, Hutchins, Jones, (Tex.), Ladd, Rice, (Mo.), Richie, Singleton, (Ill.), Speer, Walker, Whittlorne, Wilson and Wise, (Pa.)

Mr. Hammond immediately rose to a question of privilege and offered a resolution declaring the action of the Senate in substituting for the House bill to reduce internal revenue taxation, a proposition imposing both import duties and internal taxation, is in conflict with the true intent and purpose of the clause of the Constitution which requires all bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, and declaring further that the bill with Senate amendments shall lie on the table. It also directs the Clerk of the House to notify the Senate of the adoption of the foregoing resolution.

Calkins raised the point of order that the resolution was premature, as the bill was not before the House.

The Speaker said he did not take the view that the House did not know what the bill contained. The bill had been returned to the House by the official direction of the Senate. It had gone to the Speaker's table, and the House had taken notice of it. It had been printed and was taken to the House. The Chair overruled the point of order.

Mr. Haskell, speaking to a point, said the House Tariff bill was dead—killed by delay and obstruction.

The Speaker said he desired to hear arguments on the point of order.

Haskell spoke briefly, and then said he would yield to McKinley, but the Speaker held that his time could not be so yielded, and recognized Hammond.

This immediately brought Mr. Haskell to his feet with a question of personal privilege, that he was denied his rights on the floor under parliamentary rules of the House.

The Chair said right of debate was not infringed, but the latter insisted upon the question of privilege.

The Speaker announced the Chair would assert its own right in respect to the conduct of debate, and would recognize the gentleman from Georgia.

The Speaker's action elicited applause from the Democratic side.

The Extradition of Sheridan Demanded.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The Department of State has received an application from the British Government for the extradition of P. J. Sheridan, suspected of complicity in the Phœnix Park murders.

Death of Mrs. Marshall Jewell.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—The widow of Marshall Jewell died suddenly this afternoon of heart disease.

"THE RED ACORN."

A New Story.

BY JOHN McELROY,

Author of "Andersonville," "File of Infantrymen," etc.

About March 1st.

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The Markets.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK'S BUSINESS.

Financial.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE,
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28, 1883.

TRADE.

The cheering reports from leading trade centers during the week just closed, give evidence of increased activity in trade. There can be no longer doubt that with milder weather and bright skies will come an improvement in business that will be gratifying to merchants.

To-day's reports up the latest hour by telegraph to the BLADE, say money is loaning at 6 @ 7 cent. Prime mercantile paper, 6@6½ @ cent. Bar silver, 116⅝. Sterling Exchange steady; long, $4 83½; sight, $4 85¾. Government Bonds unchanged. State Securities generally strong. Railroad bonds dull. Stocks—After 11 o'clock the market was dull and heavy. Shortly before noon prices sold down ⅛@¼ @ cent. in St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, 1¼ in Rock Island, 1 in Richmond & Danville and ⅛@⅜ @ cent. in the remainder of the list. At noon the market was firm at a fractional improvement.

Government Bonds—5s extended, 103¾; 4½s, 113¾; 4s, 119¾; 3s, 103⅝; Pacific 6s, '95, 128.

The following will show the change in Government bonds during the past week:

	Feb. 27.	Feb. 20.
5's, extended	103¾	103¾
4½'s, coupons	113⅝	114
4's, coupons	119¾	119¾
3's, registered	103⅝	104
Pacific 6's of '95	128	128

The following is the statement of the New York banks for the week ending Saturday:

Loans, increase	$ 2,488,900
Specie, decrease	1,455,000
Legal tenders, decrease	1,330,500
Deposits, decrease	1,447,500
Circulation, decrease	41,300
Reserve, decrease	2,485,825

The banks now hold $1,200,600 in excess of legal requirements.

The United States Treasury now holds United States bonds to secure National bank circulation, $283,000 bonds deposited during the week, $628,150; bonds withdrawn during the week, $791,000; National bank currency outstanding; Currency notes, $350,315,900; gold notes, $7,940,000. The customs receipts at Washington Monday amounted to $737,078, and the internal revenue receipts to $253,451. The Treasury received $217,000 in National bank notes for redemption, the total of such receipts for the week, compared with the same week of 1882, being as follows:

	1882	1883
New York	$ 492,000	$ 434,000
Boston	144,000	200,000
Philadelphia	100,000	92,000
Miscellaneous	730,000	495,000
Total	$1,474,000	$1,370,000

THE MARKETS.

On Tuesday of last week the market for No. 2 Red Wheat was not patronized; on Wednesday 114c was the price; on Thursday being the anniversary of Washington's birthday no business was done; on Friday none was offered; on Saturday it was at 113½c, and yesterday it dropped to 112c, showing a decline for the week of 2c.

Within the past week there has been a decline in the wheat market, and various reasons have been advanced as to the cause of the decline, the most prominent being that the stock at lake and seaboard ports shows an increase; that receipts are increasing, and that the farmers will sell their surplus stocks at rising values. As this is the season of the year when the old discussion of winter killed wheat is brought prominently to the front, it will have considerable to do with shaping prices for the next few weeks at least. Already the statement is given by Secretary Chamberlain, of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, that Fall sown wheat is "in a doubtful condition." The Secretary has no doubt given the matter he speaks of much consideration, but many farmers would like to see at the sessions of the Board exchange here from different parts of the State give it as their opinion, that while the top of the wheat is killed